FBIS DAILY REPORT

# CONTENTS

*Soviet Union*

Vol III No 109 6 June 1986

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

ARMS CONTROL & DISARMAMENT

Further Reports on Moscow SALT Press Conference AA 1
IZVESTIYA Report [Sturua 6 Jun] AA 1
KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 2d Edition Report [Kuzar, Nikitin, 5 Jun] AA 4
Paper Rejects 'Absurd' U.S. SALT Charges AA 9
[Mozgovoy in SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 3 Jun]
PRAVDA Cites U.S., PRC Agencies on SALT Debate [2 Jun] AA 10
U.S. Officials Aim To 'Destroy' Arms Process [Chernyshev] AA 11
West European Opposition to U.S. SALT Stand Noted [Ulyanov] AA 12
INF Group Meets in Geneva 5 June AA 12
Potential for 'Successful' Conclusion Noted AA 13
[Sychev in IZVESTIYA 27 May]
U.S. Times Test for Environmental Protection Day [Turkatenko] AA 14

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

Government Statement Issued on Environment Day CC 1
IAEA's Blix Backs Soviet Nuclear Power Proposal CC 2
[PRAVDA 5 Jun]
IAEA's Rosen Praises Response to Chernobyl Accident CC 2
Falin Discusses Issues at Bonn Press Conference CC 2
[Bonn GENERAL-ANZEIGER 31 May-1 Jun]
Academics Discuss Ways of Combating Terrorism CC 4
[Blinov, Starushenko, Modzhoryan in
IZVESTIYA 31 May]
KRASNAYA ZVEZDA on 'Global Shield-86' Maneuvers [1 Jun] CC 6

UNITED STATES & CANADA

Zorin Comments on Possibility of Summit Meeting A 1
Ambassador Dubinin Arrives in U.S. 5 June A 1
Moscow TV: Tumanov Questioned on Radio Liberty A 2
[Biryukov, Ponomarev, Gribachev, Dmitriyev,
Mozgovoy, Kuznetsov, Sarkov, Lopukhin]
Report on Beginning of Pollard Espionage Trial A 15
U.S. Resolution on Trusteeship of Micronesia [Chernyshev] A 16
CIA Boosts 'Subversive Activities' in African Continent A 17
[Radio Peace and Progress]

CHINA

Japanese 'Distortions' of WWII History Protested B 1
Shipping Delegation Visits China [(Begus)] B 1
Supreme Soviet's Voss Receives Women's Delegation B 2
[IZVESTIYA 4 Jun]

NORTHEAST ASIA

Further Reports on End of MPRP Congress C 1
Work Concludes C 1
[Prozhogin, Shpakov in PRAVDA 1 Jun]
Reception Speeches Cited C 2
[PRAVDA 1 Jun]
PRAVDA Editorial [3 Jun] C 4
DPRK Party Journal Delegation Visits USSR C 6

SOUTH ASIA

DRA Issues Protest Note to France D 1
Army, Militia Days Instituted in DRA [PRAVDA 31 May] D 1
Plight of Afghans in Pakistan, Iran Viewed D 2
[SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 25 May]

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

Parliamentary Delegation Visits Thailand, Indonesia E 1
Ties With Jakarta Discussed [IZVESTIYA 2 Jun] E 1
Arrives in Bangkok E 1
Commentary on SRV Troop Withdrawal From Cambodia E 1
IZVESTIYA Views E 1
PRAVDA on 'Latest' [Barakhta, 2 Jun] E 2
Army Paper Comments E 3
Thailand Continues 'Armed Provocations' on Cambodia E 4
Tokyo Summit Ignored ASEAN Countries' Concerns [Fedonin] E 4
Micronesian Official Cited on U.S. 'Encroachments' E 5
Kiribati Favors Development of Relations E 5

EASTERN EUROPE

PZPR's Kucza Visits Moscow 26-27 May [PRAVDA 28 May] F 1
Schuerer, Antonov Discuss Cooperation Agreements F 1
[East Berlin]
Honecker Talks With Austrian Defense Minister [IZVESTIYA 28 May] F 2
GDR-FRG Issue Joint Communique on Arms Race [PRAVDA 31 May] F 2
Honecker Confers With PRC Foreign Minister [PRAVDA 4 Jun] F 3
GDR Leader Speaks to Karl-Marx-Stadt Electorate F 3
Malinowski Stops in Moscow En Route to PRC [Warsaw PAP] F 3
Bulgaria's Atanasov Receives Afanasev F 4
SFRY Trade Union Congress Opens in Belgrade F 4
Tasks Discussed [Leonov in TRUD 29 May] F 4
Reforms Needed [Leonov in TRUD 30 May] F 5
PRAVDA Carries Joint Economic Program With Romania [2 Jun] F 6
Hasani Thanks Supreme Soviet for Election Congratulations F 11
[PRAVDA 1 Jun]

WESTERN EUROPE

UK Delegation Members Speak on Usefulness of Visit G 1
[Maslennikov in PRAVDA 5 Jun]
Comparison of Gromyko's Conversation With UK Parliamentarians G 1
Gorbachev Book Published in United Kingdom G 1
Supreme Soviet Greets Irish President [IZVESTIYA 30 May] G 2

Paris Hosts Colloquium on Afghan Rebel Aid G 2
[Kovalenko in IZVESTIYA 5 Jun]
TASS Reports Naval Exercises Off Portuguese Coast G 5
Broadcasting Cooperation Protocol Signed With Finland G 5
[IZVESTIYA 28 May]
Briefs: Finnish Trade Union Congress G 5

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

Reportage on PDRY's Nu'man in Moscow H 1
Expresses Satisfaction H 1
IZVESTIYA Reports Visit [5 Jun] H 1
YSP Plenum Discusses Aftermath of January Events H 2
[PRAVDA 2 Jun]
IZVESTIYA Reports Al-Asad-Katushev Meeting [4 Jun] H 2
CIA, Mosad Link Up To Carry Out Terrorist Actions H 2
U.S. Assists Modernization of Israeli Navy [Medvedko] H 3
TASS Raps Israeli Secret Service on Death of 2 Palestinians H 4
[Grigoriev]

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

Ortega Discusses Chernobyl, Contadora Group [PRAVDA 19 May] K 1
Ready To Sign Peace Agreement [Gorbunov] K 2
Vayno Vyalyas Appointed Ambassador to Nicaragua K 3
Cuban Central Committee Member Visits Ukraine K 3
[Havana Radio Rebelde]
Meets Arkhipov, Kozlovskiy [PRAVDA 20 May] K 3
Parkhomenko on Creation of C. American Parliament K 4

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

CPSU Politburo Discusses Chernobyl, Other Issues R 1
Latest Developments on Chernobyl Reported R 3
Press Conference Updates Cleanup R 3
Further Details R 6
Voronin on Falling Radiation [NEDELYA 26 May-1 Jun] R 10
Commission Official Interviewed R 10
People Returning to Kiev
[Khukovskiy, Itkin, Chernenko in SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 20 May] R 10
Council of Ministers Resolution Lifts Staff Restrictions R 11
Government Personnel Changes Reported R 11
[SOBRANIYE POSTANOVLENIY PRAVITELSTVA SSR:
OTDEL PERVYY 1986]
Zaykov Addresses Party Management Class R 12
Shcherbitskiy Addresses Ukraine Writers Congress R 12
Kunayev Attends Science Academy Meeting R 12

FURTHER REPORTS ON MOSCOW SALT PRESS CONFERENCE

IZVESTIYA Report

PM051538 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Jun 86 Morning Edition p 4

[Melor Sturua report: "Exposure of Lies. In the USSR Foreign Ministry Press Center"]

[Excerpts] Externally, everything looked at it did a few days ago. The same scene of action -- No 4 Zubovskiy Boulevard. The USSR Foreign Ministry Press Center. The same leading actors -- Marshal of the Soviet Union S.F. Akhromeyev, USSR first deputy defense minister and chief of General Staff of the USSR Armed Forces, and A.A. Bessmertnykh, USSR deputy foreign minister. The same subject was discussed -- the situation concerning the SALT I and SALT II agreements. Yes, externally everything looked as it did a few days ago. But only externally. Between 23 May, the date of the first press conference, and 4 June, the date of the second, a third date was crudely sandwiched -- 27 May. On that day, which will no doubt go down as a black page in the history of international relations, U.S. President Ronald Reagan made a statement that the future the United States will refuse to observe the Soviet-U.S. legal treaty documents on the limitation of strategic offensive weapons. Something against which the Soviet Union has issued repeated warnings has happened.

...The curtain parted at about 1200 hours to reveal before the journalist who had assembled a graph chart of the basic limitation parameters of SALT I and SALT II. The same thing more or less happened a few days before. And yet, it was not quite the same. An alarming reminder of this was provided by a curt notice on the graph. It read: "All limitations lose their effect upon U.S. withdrawal from the SALT I and SALT II accords." In my report on the first press conference, I compared the graph with a cage in which the nuclear missile arms race was locked, as it were. I wrote that the Pentagon predator intends to break out of that cage. Even at that time the bars of this symbolic cage appeared thoroughly bent, and even sawn through here and there. Following the 27 May presidential statement, the cage is, for all intents and purpose, empty.

Recalling the essence of the U.S. President's statement and the subsequent Soviet Government statement, and seeing the curtian, that until then was covering the graph, being drawn aside, I thought: The opening of this symbolic curtain seems to mark the beginning of a new drama whose transatlantic producers have decided to disrupt military-strategic parity and gain advantage over us.

I spoke earlier about the external similarity between the two press confernces. In one respect, however, they were totally dissimilar. In the first instance, not a single one of the U.S. journalists representing bourgeiois news media at the press conference asked a single question of strategic arms limitation. This time there were more than enough of them. Reporters from NATO countries displayed equal "curiosity." It was no accident that the "dumb" began to speak. The anxiety caused by Washington's adventurist step loosened their tongues. Let us recall the outcome of the NATO meeting in the Canadian city of Halifax, where even the most loyal U.S. allies openly expressed their disagreement with Washington's provocative step. (Maybe the city's name -- Halifax -- reminded some people of British diplomat Lord Halifax, and his shadow, in its turn, about the policy of appeasement and its catastrophic consequences.) Be that as it may, there was a multitude of questions....

The time for the question and answer session came. Most questions dealt with the exposure of Washington's attempt to shift blame from the guilty to the innocent to "justify" its own aggressive plans and schemes.

Question: What effect will Reagan's decision on U.S. nonobservance of the SALT agreements have on the talks on nuclear space weapons?

Answer: Definitely negative.

Taking into account the interconnection of the questions being discussed and resolved in Geneva, it is easy to foresee that an acute complication of the state of affairs in the strategic weapons group cannot fail to affect the overall situation at the talks.

Question: President Reagan says the United States will "display restraint" in the development [razvitiye] of its strategic offensive weapons. Is the USSR prepared to reciprocate?

Answer: Instead of a treaty drawn up on the basis of the principle of equality and identical security, the U.S. President is promising not to deploy more "strategic nuclear delivery systems" and "strategic ballistic missile warheads" -- that is, warheads on ICBM's and SLBM's only -- than the USSR.

As you can see, the U.S. President is not talking at all about equality in heavy bombers and ALCM's. He wants to have at least a triple advantage in them, without allowing the Soviet Union the right to compensate for them with ballistic missiles, which are our main strategic deterrent. Nor does he talk about SLCM's, of which the United States plans to have several thousand. He is also silent about his medium-range missiles in Europe, which are strategic weapons with regard to the USSR.

One wonders what kind of restraint we can be talking about if it is proposed that we do not increase the number of our arms but the U.S. side would increase its number by many thousands of units.

Question from an IZVESTIYA correspondent: President R. Reagan's statement again points out that the SS-25 missile, as the RS-12M missile is called in the West, is a second new type of ICBM banned under the SALT II Agreement. Is that so? If not, why is it so persistently repeated?

Answer: The Soviet Union has tested only one new type of ICBM -- the RS-22.

When they refer to the testing of a second new type of ICBM in the Soviet Union, the Americans have in mind the RS-12M missile which is a modernization of our old ICBM, the RS-12. This kind of modernization is not prohibited and was carried out in strict compliance with the provisions of the agreement.

In the United States the clear provision of the SALT II agreement on the list of elements which make up the so-called "throw weight" of a missile was deliberately distorted. At variance with this provision the weight of certain elements which make up the throw weight of the old missile (RS-12) (means to overcome ABM defense and the warhead guidance device) is not included, while on the other hand, the weight of equipment used only during testing is illegitimately included in the throw weight of the modernized ICBM (the RS-12M).

The aim is obvious. The United States already has one new type of ICBM (the MX missile). Now it is creating [sozdayut] another new type of ICBM (the Midgetman), which is at variance with the treaty. Hence stem the attempts to gain some kind of "right" to a second new type of ICBM and at the same time to slander the USSR as a partner in talks and to prepare the ground for the renunciation of the obligation to observe treaty provisions in the sphere of strategic arms limitation. In actual fact, there was no mention of the Soviet RS-12M missile when the United States was deciding about the Midgetman missile. The story about the "violation" in this part of the treaty appeared later, and one can understand why.

Question: What can you say about the encryption by the Soviet Union of telemetry information during ballistic missile tests:

Answer: The encryption of telemetry information transmitted from the missile is not banned by the SALT II agrrement. The Second Common Understanding to Point 3 of Article XV of the treaty says that "each party is free to use various methods of transmitting telemetric information during testing, including its encryption," except in cases when such encryption "impedes verification [kontrol] of compliance with the provisions of the treaty."

What are the treaty provisions in question? First and foremost, those relating to the definition of new types of ICBM's: type of propellant, number of stages, length, largest diameter, launch-weight and throw-weight of missiles, and the number of weight of warheads. They are defined in agreed statements to Article IV of the treaty.

We are strictly complying with all this. However, since the U.S. side raised the question of encryption, the Soviet side, in a gesture of constructive approach, expressed readiness to resolve it on a reciprocal basis. We proposed to identify and agree upon the parameters of telemetric information which, in the U.S. side's opinion, must not be encrypted.

But the U.S. side has stubbornly evaded solving its own question. It has become evident that the United States is not at all interested in solving this question but needs to retain it as part of its ammunition of groundless accusations aginst the USSR.

Question: A radar station is being built in the USSR, in the Krasnoyarsk region, which is perceived by the U.S. Administration as a violation of the ABM Treaty. On the other hand, the United States is deploying a major radar station in Greenland and intends to deploy a similar station in Britain, which is causing anxiety on the Soviet side.

Answer: We have repeatedly produced facts to prove the United States that the Krasnoyarsk radar station, currently at the construction stage, is not meant to perform any ABM functions. It is a tracking station for objects in space, both Soviet and American. This will become finally evident when the station begins transmitting [nachnet rabotot na izlucheniye].

Regarding the new and powerful U.S. phased array radar stations, one of which is being deployed in Thule (Greenland) with the second planned for construction at Fylingdales (Britain), they really are violations of the ABM Treaty. The U.S. side itself admits it is talking about early-warning stations against ballistic missile attacks. It is well known, however, that under the treaty such stations must be sited only along the periphery of each side's national territory. Of course, neither Greenland nor Britain are either peripheral to or on the territory of the United States. Despite the fact that here the United States is clearly acting contrary to the ABM Treaty and we could have insisted that the situation be corrected without any steps in response by our side, the Soviet side, in a good-will gesture, expresses readiness to seek a solution to the problem concerning the stations. For example, with a view to easing mutual anxiety, we transmitted such a proposal to the Americans at different levels. We would halt the completion of construction at the Krasnoyarsk radar station, while the Americans would dismantle their station in Greenland and would not build a similar station in Britain.

This proposal is staring at the Americans from the table. But the United States is clearly interested not so much in eliminating the problem as in retaining it. The reason is to exploit the Krasnoyarsk radar station issue for provocative political purposes.

Question: In your opinion, what effect could U.S. President Reagan's decision have on the planned Soviet-U.S. summit meeting?

Answer: The Soviet side has repeatedly outlined its concept of USSR-U.S. summit meetings.

The holding of such a meeting requires creation of the appropriate political atmosphere and reciprocal readiness to move toward and aim for specific practical accords, primarily on arms limitation and reduction questions.

The provocative actions taken by the United States regarding nonobservance of the 1972 SALT I and the SALT II agreements offer no proof at all of its willingness to participate in the creation of the proper atmosphere, let alone to move toward specific accords. Moreover, the present U.S. Administration has shown by these actions, coupled with others of which we have repeatedly and bluntly spoken to the U.S. side, that it favors a summit meeting in words, while in practice it is doing everything to thwart the possibility of such a meeting.

Question upon question... So many questions. Listening to them you have the clear feeling that Washington's provocative actions are causing concern to the world: a legitimate concern caused by international lawlessness and the further fueling of the nuclear missile arms race.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 2d Edition Report

PM051340 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 5 Jun 86 Second Edition p 3

[Captain 2d Rank V. Kuzar and Captain 2d Rank Ye. Nikitin report: "Washington Is Undermining Strategic Stability. At the USSR Foreign Ministry Press Center"]

[Text] "How do you assess the Washington administration's refusal to implement the SALT I AND SALT II accords from the viewpoint of U.S. military interests and the policy currently followed by the White House?"

Answering this question from KRASNAYA ZVEZDA's correspondent, Marshal of the Soviet Union S.F. Akhromeyev, USSR first deputy defense minister and chief of General Staff of the USSR Armed Forces, declared at a press conference for Soviet and foreign journalists held in Moscow on 4 June that neither SALT I nor SALT II have had any practical effect on U.S. military interests. They have held Soviet military programs back more. In the time that has elapsed since, the United States has dismantled for replacement only 168 strategic delivery vehicles against the USSR's 540. Here it must be said that this refusal is of a political rather than a military nature.

It often happens in politics, press conference participant A.A. Bessmertnykh, USSR deputy foreign minister, said in amplification of the answer by Marshal of the Soviet Union S.F. Akhromeyev, that a single specific episode reveals the entire essence of a political course. This is exactly what has happened now. Washington's repudiation of the SALT I and SALT II accords, despite numerous statements that the United States wishes to rid itself of the burden of nuclear weapons, displays the U.S. Administration's political unwillingness to take specific steps to ease international tension and eliminate nuclear weapons. This action revealed the U.S. course toward building up the arms race and undermining strategic stability.

A.A. Bessmertnykh specifically devoted his press conference statement to questions of strategic arms limitation: [at this point the First Edition contains the additional sentence "A few days ago the U.S. Administration undertook an action aimed at whipping up the arms race."

President Reagan announced the United States will in the future refuse to observe in the future the 1972 Interim Agreement Limiting Offensive Strategic Arms (SALT I)[First Edition omits "SALT I"] and the 1979 Treaty on the Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms (SALT II) [First Edition omits "SALT II"]. This means that the incumbent U.S. leadership has embarked on a unilateral renunciation of a commitment under a most important document in international law, which the USSR and the United States have observed on the basis of reciprocity. [At this point the First Edition contains the additional sentence "The step in question is a logical culmination of Washington's policy regarding SALT II, which began with the refusal to ratify it."]

An attempt has essentially been made to wreck the military-strategic [First Edition has "military"] parity between the USSR and the United States that is the basis for strategic stability in the world [At this point the First Edition contains the additional phrase "and to remove the existing material restrictions on the arms race."]. These actions are fraught with serious consequences for international security and have been condemned worldwide. [The last sentence reads as follows in the First Edition: "for international security. (new paragraph) They have been"]

Realizing [First Edition has "Clearly realizing"] that the announced course runs counter to the fundamental interests of the people, including the American people, leading figures in the U.S. Administration would like to obscure as far as possible the essence and purport of what they have done. To that end they are resorting to distortion of the true state of affairs, [at this point the First Edition contains the additional phrase "juggling with figures, and substituting concepts. The"] and the full force of the political disinformation machine has been brought into play.

However, the White House scenario, concocted to justify the motives behind the measures being taken to destroy the foundation of the arms limitation and reduction process, does not stand up to comparison with the real facts.

Fact one. The United States, contrary to Washington's assertions, has in recent years done nothing aimed at promoting an "atmosphere of mutual restraint" in the strategic offensive arms limitation sphere. The present administration has not reduced or even downgraded [skorrektirovana v storonu ogranicheniya] a single military [First Edition has "arms" instead of "military"] program. On the contrary, in peacetime a comprehensive program has been worked out and is being implemented [First Edition has "set in motion" instead of "is being implemented:] for building powerful arms in all components of the U.S. strategic triad -- new ICBM's, [At this point the First Edition contains the additional word "new"] missile submarines, heavy [At this point the First Edition contains the additional word "new" and omits "heavy"] bombers, and cruise missiles in all launch modalities. [At this point the First Edition contains the additional sentence "Essentially all the programs shelved by previous administrations for one reason or another have been reanimated."] What kind of restraint can we be talking about when even World War II battleships are "demothballed" and reequipped as nuclear weapon platforms"

The United States has embarked on the implementation of the "star wars" program and the creation of space-strike arms. Now it wants to give a space dimension to the arms race. The United States has prepared for the production of new mass destruction weapons -- chemical binary weapons. Nor does the administration's stubborn reluctance to join in the existing Soviet moratorium on nuclear explosions attest to restraint. In no way does Washington want to eschew nuclear explosions, which are carried out in order to create the latest types of weapons, including space weapons.

Fact two. It is not the Soviet Union, as the White House claims, but the United States that refuses to conduct serious talks in the arms limitation and reduction sphere.

The Soviet Union has put forward an integrated program for eliminating nuclear, chemical, and other types of mass destruction weapons in the world [the First Edition omits "in the world"]. It has submitted proposals for significant reductions in conventional arms and armed forces in Europe [First Edition has "for conventional arms and armed forces reductions"]. At the talks on nuclear and space arms the USSR has proposed specific measures for implementing the first phase of a nuclear disarmament program -- agreeing to radical, 50-percent reductions in the relevant nuclear arms of the USSR and the United States and eliminating all Soviet and U.S. medium-range missiles in the European zone.

Has the United States made any new proposals at the talks recently? No, not a single new proposal has emerged from the U.S. side.

Fact three. U.S. representatives, including the President, try to justify the decision to drop SALT I and SALT II by citing "Soviet violations" of these documents. [At this point the First Edition contains the additional passage "They cite the appearance in the USSR of an alleged second new type of ICBM -- the SS-25 -- and the 'excessive encryption' of telemetry information during missile launches. In this context the construction of a radar station in Krasnoyarsk is also mentioned, although, let us note in passing, this radar station has nothing to do with SALT II."] There is no substantial foundation for any of the U.S. [First Edition has "these" instead of "U.S."] claims. [At this point the First Edition contains the additional phrase "The Soviet side has demonstrated more than once, on the basis of concrete data, that"] The United States is deliberately distorting the picture and is diverting attention from its own violations of treaties and agreements. [At this point the First Edition contains the additional sentence "And the more it talks about Soviet "violations" the more obvious this truth becomes."]

Fact four. By renouncing observance of SALT I and SALT II, the U.S. Administration would simultaneously like to give the impression that it will "technically" observe [the preceding clause appear in the First Edition as follows: U.S. Administration would also like to gain some political capital. While giving the impression that they will 'technically' observe' SALT II for another few months (until MIRVed strategic delivery vehicles exceed the limit of 1,320 units [at this point the First Edition contains the additional phrase "as a result of the deployment of bombers with cruise missiles"], the Americans are declaring that they will, you see, observe the Soviet side's behavior throughout this period and "take it into account."

It is absurd to adopt this approach [at this point the First Edition contains the additional clause "in any event, and especially now" and omits the next two sentences]. Violators of treaties are not entitled to assume the role of their guardians. Moreover, it is impossible to proclaim the treaty and the accord to be "dead" and simultaneously to observe them, even "technically."

Washington's current course can be summed up as follows: If some U.S. military program conflicts with the existing treaty restrictions the agreements will be discarded. [At this point the First Edition contains the additional sentence "Arms get priority."]. While basically doing nothing to achieve new accords [at this point the First Edition contains the additional phrase "in the arms limitation sphere"], the United States is breaking the treaties and agreements that were already achieved in the seventies in the arms limitation sphere [the final part of this sentence reads as follows in the First Edition: "and agreements that have already been achieved"].

[At this point the First Edition contains the following additional paragraph: "This approach will do Washington no good either from the viewpoint of strengthening U.S. security or from the view point of Soviet-American relations or the development of the world situation as a whole."]

As the Soviet Government statement says, the United States will not manage to acquire military advantages for itself at the expense of others' security. The Soviet Union will take the necessary practical steps to prevent strategic military parity from being underminded. And The U.S. side should have no illusions about this.

The press conference participants answered numerous questions posed by journalists.

In particular, the reply to the question what the consequences would be -- from the viewpoint of the effect on international security -- of a decision by Reagan on nonobservance of the SALT agreements was as follows:

The consequences would be most negative and dangerous. Reagan's decision would effectively mean the destruction of a treaty system that curbs the nuclear arms race. This provocative step would cause an unbridled nuclear arms race and it would jeopardize the possibility of concluding new agreements. All this is taking place in conditions of the implementations of "star wars." It is clear that in this situation world tension would greatly increase and events in the sphere of arms creation [sozdaniye] would develop in an unpredictable way and could get out of human control.

The following question was asked. It was again pointed out in the Reagan statement that the SS-25 missile is a second new type of ICBM, banned under SALT II. Is this the case? And if not, why is it being so persistently repeated?

Here is the reply to this question: The Soviet Union has tested only one new type of ICBM -- the RS-22. This is permitted under SALT II.

When they refer to the testing of a second new type of ICBM in the Soviet Union, the Americans have in mind the RS-12M missile which is a modernization of our old ICBM, the RS-12. This kind of modernization is not prohibited and was carried out in strict compliance with the provisions of the treaty.

In the United States the clear provision of SALT II on the list of the elements which make up the so-called "throw-weight" of a missile was deliberately distorted. At variance with this provision the weight of certain elements which make up the throw weight of the old missile (RS-12) (means to overcome ABM defense and the warhead guidance device) is not included, while on the other hand, the weight of equipment used only during testing is illegitimately included in the throw weight of the modernized ICBM (the RS-12M). This is how they managed to create a "problem."

The aim is obvious. The United States already has one new type of ICBM (the MX missile). Now it is creating [sozdayut] another new type of ICBM (the Midgetman), which is at variance with the treaty. Hence stem the attempts to gain some kind of "right" to a second new type of ICBM and at the same time to slander the USSR as a partner in talks and to prepare the ground for the renunciation of the obligation to observe treaty provisions in the sphere of strategic arms limitation. [At this point the first edition contains the additional sentence: "On 27 May, the U.S. President translated this scheme into reality." This concluded the report published in the first edition.] In actual fact, there was no mention of the Soviet RS-12M missile at the time when the United States was making the decision about the Midgetman missile in addition to the MS. The story about the "Soviet violation" in this part of the treaty appeared later, and one can understand why.

The question about the encryption of telemetric information during ballistic missile tests by the Soviet Union was also raised at the press conference. Is this not a violation of SALT II?

It was emphasized in reply that the encryption of telemetric information transmitted from the missile is not banned by SALT II. The Second Common Understanding to Point 3 of Article XV of the treaty says that "each party" is free to use various methods of transmitting telemetric information during testing, including its encryption," except in cases when such encryption "impedes verification [kontrol] of compliance with the provisions of the treaty."

What are the treaty provisions in question? First and foremost, those relating to the definition of new types of ICBM's: type of propellant, number of stages, length, largest diameter, launch-weight and throw-weight of missiles, and the number and weight of warheads. They are defined in agreed statements to Article IV of the treaty.

We are strictly complying with all this. However, since the U.S. side raised the question of encryption, the Soviet side, in a gesture of a constructive approach, expressed readiness to resolve it on a reciprocal basis. We proposed to identify and agree upon the parameters of telemetric information which, in the U.S. side's opinion, must not be encrypted.

But the U.S. side has stubbornly evaded solving its own question. It has become evident, in light of the decision made by the United States regarding SALT II, that the United States is not at all interested in solving this question but needs to retain it as part of its ammunition of groundless accusations against the USSR.

A question was also asked about the fact that a radar station is being built in the USSR, in the Krasnoyarsk region, which is perceived by the U.S. Administration as a violation of the ABM Treaty. It is also known, on the other hand, that the United States is deploying a major radar station in Greenland and intends to deploy a similar station in Britain, with all this causing anxiety on the Soviet side. Is it not necessary to clarify the situation concerning this matter?

We have repeatedly produced facts, it was said in reply to this question, to prove to the United States that the Krasnoyarsk radar station, which is currently at the construction stage, is not meant to perform any ABM functions. It is a tracking station for objects in space, both Soviet and American, and in no way falls within the ABM Treaty. This will finally become evident when the station begins transmitting [nachnet rabotat na izlucheniye].

Regarding the new and powerful U.S. phased array radar stations, one of which is being deployed in Thule (Greenland) with the second planned for construction at Fylingdales (Britain), they are violations of the ABM Treaty. The U.S. side itself admits that it is talking about early-warning stations against ballistic missile attacks. It is well known, however, that under the treaty such stations must be sited only along the periphery of each side's national territory. Of course, neither Greenland nor Britain are either periphery or territory of the United States. Despite the fact that here the United States is clearly acting contrary to the ABM Treaty and we could have insisted that the situation be corrected without any steps in response by our side, the Soviet side, in a gesture of goodwill, expresses readiness to seek a solution to the problem concerning the stations. For example, with a view to ease mutual anxiety, we transmitted such a proposal to the Americans at different levels. We would halt the completion of construction at the Krasnoyarsk radar station, while the Americans would dismantle their station in Greenland and would not build a similar station in Britain.

This proposal is staring at the Americans from the table. But the United States is clearly interested not so much in eliminating the problem as in retaining it. The reason is obvious -- to exploit the Krasnoyarsk radar station issue for provocative political purposes and complicate the arms limitation and reduction process.

The following question was asked at the press conference. In your opinion, what effect could U.S. President Reagan's decision have on the planned Soviet-U.S. summit meeting?

It was emphasized in reply to this question that the Soviet side has repeatedly outlined its concept of USSR-U.S. summit meetings. Its essence is that meetings between the top leaders of the two countries must not be isolated from events occurring in the world and in Soviet-U.S. relations, particularly in the security sphere.

In other words, the holding of such a meeting requires the creation of the appropriate political atmosphere and also reciprocal readiness to move toward and aim for specific practical accords, primarily on arms limitation and reduction questions.

The provocative actions taken by the United States regarding the nonobservance of the SALT I and SALT II agreements offer no proof at all of its willingness to participate in the creation of the proper atmosphere, let alone to move toward specific accords. Moreover, the U.S. Administration has shown by these actions, coupled with others of which we have repeatedly and bluntly spoken to the U.S. side, that it favors a summit meeting in words, while in practice it is doing evetything to thwart the possibility of such a meeting.

This is how we perceive now the question of a summit meeting in light of the U S. Administration's practical actions.

Other questions by journalists were also answered.

PAPER REJECTS 'ABSURD' U.S. SALT CHARGES

PM051316 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 3 Jun 86 First Edition p 3

[Article by A. Mozgovoy: "Contrary to Common Sense: Washington's Logic"]

[Excerpt] In order to justify their virtual refusal to observe in the future the Soviet-American treaties on strategic offensive arms limitation (SALT I and SALT II), representatives of the American Administration are accusing the Soviet Union of violating agreements, without adducing any proof. It is being claimed, in particular, that the USSR has allegedly developed and immediately deployed two new types of ICBMs, which is prohibited by SALT II.

But this is deception! Washington is passing off as the second "new type" the Soviet RS-12M missile (SS-25 in NATO terminology), which is only a modernized version of the old RS-12 missile. In terms of its weight characteristics, dimensions, number of stages, and of fuel type, that is, all the conditions stipulated by SALT II, the RS-12M missile is quite within the modernization limits stipulated by the treaty. This is also acknowledged by authoritative American strategic arms specialists. Thus, Jack Mendelsohn, a member of the U.S. delegation at the SALT talks, writes that "modifications to existing missiles are permitted as long as they do not go beyond the bounds of the limitations."

The same Mendelsohn also points out another absurdity in the accusations against the USSR which relate to the encryption of telemetric information in missile tests. "SALT II directly permits the encryption of telemetry," the American expert stresses, "and prohibits it only when it impedes monitoring of the observance of treaty obligations." The Soviet Union does not encipher parameters bearing on the monitoring of fulfillment of the SALT II provisions. What is more, we have more than once proposed to U.S. representatives that they name the parameters which, in their opinion, should not be coded. But a refusal was the response, because this question is supposedly "too secret for discussion."

Other such "accusations" addressed to us also fail to stand up to criticism. They are simply not based on facts. Not without reason American General Richard Ellis said recently at hearings in the U.S. Congress House of Representatives Intelligence Committee that the Soviet Union conscientiously observes its treaty obligations. This cannot be said of the United States itself. Washington long ago embarked on a path of gradually worming its way out of SALT II. Contrary to Article XII of the greaty, which prohibits circumvention of the treaty in any manner, the deployment of medium-range nuclear missiles has begun in Western Europe -- these missiles being strategic means in relation to USSR territory. The United States has organized the production and mass deployment of long-range cruise missiles. American military and industrial corporations are creating a new ICBM -- the "Midgetman" -- which is really the second since the MX [as published]. The United States is constantly violating the clause on not using deliberate camouflage which complicates monitoring. And now it is planning to break the treaty system altogether.

PRAVDA CITES U.S., PRC AGENCIES ON SALT DEBATE

PM051541 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Jun 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS article: "Urgent Warning, World Press on USSR Government Statement"]

[Excerpts] The Soviet Union's statement in connection with the virtual U.S. refusal to observe in future the Soviet-U.S. legal treaty documents on strategic offensive arms control -- the interim 1972 agreement and the 1979 SALT II treaty -- has attracted great attention worldwide.

The Soviet Government has stated that as soon as the United States exceeds the arms levels laid down by SALT II the Soviet Union will consider itself relieved of its corresponding obligations and will take the necessary practical measures to prevent the undermining of military-strategic parity, XINHUA stresses in a commentary. The newspaper RENMIN RIBAO describes the U.S. Government's decision to start deploying new arms, including bombers equipped with cruise missiles, at the end of this year as "an important revision of U.S. policy" and a "step that attests that the United States will no longer observe the provisions of the Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty." "This decision of Reagan's," the newspaper notes, "has disappointed both the members of the U.S. Government and Congressmen advocating the establishment of arms control." In their opinion, the newspaper writes, President Reagan's decision "could put the arms race out of control."

United States

The White House has not yet given an official reply to the Soviet Government statement. The ASSOCIATED PRESS reports that in a talk with journalists White House spokesman E. Djerejian touched on the question of the Soviet Government statement. Rejecting the conclusions contained in the Soviet statement without adducing any proof, he again tried to pin the blame on others by claiming that President Reagan had allegedly "traveled his part of the way to meet the USSR over the last 4 years."

At the same time sober-minded Americans are assessing the Reagan administration's intention to abandon observance of the Soviet-U.S. SALT II treaty as an attempt to pave the way for an unbridled buildup in nuclear arsenals.

U.S. OFFICIALS AIM TO 'DESTROY' ARMS PROCESS

LD051656 Moscow TASS in English 1629 GMT 5 Jun 86

["The 'Logic' of Opponents of Detente -- News Analysis" -- TASS item identifier]

[Text] Moscow June 5 TASS -- By TASS military writer Vladimir Chernyshev:

The Soviet Union-advanced wide-scale program for averting a nuclear holocaust, establishing a comprehensive system of international security and eliminating the mass annihilation weapons as early as before the end of the current century receives a broad backing the world over. The U.S.S.R's constructive proposals at the Soviet-American talks in Geneva on nuclear and space arms -- the proposals which make it possible to embark on the road of real disarmament without delay -- are also widely known.

But the stronger this backing the more vigorous Washington's efforts are to keep the existing tensions in international relations at the same level and to poison the political climate in the world. One of the steps taken by Washington in this direction was President Reagan's announcement about the U.S. refusal to observe SALT-1 and SALT-2 agreements in the future.

In view of the fact that world public opinion strongly condemned U.S. actions the administration would like to obscure to a maximum the meaning and the underlying motives of the decision taken. High-ranking Washington officials, specifically U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, Kenneth Adelman, director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, Edward Rowney, special adviser to the President and the secretary of state, made a series of statements and interviews loaded with propaganda.

In a bid to justify the decision taken by the White House they distorted the real state of affairs and used arguments devoid of any logic.

Each of the mentioned speakers invented his own version of the motives and the meaning of Washington's measures to destroy the foundation of the process of arms limitation and reduction. However, an odd thesis underlies all these "explanations" -- the cause of arms limitation and reduction would be better off without the SALT-2 treaty than with it. But, then, there is nothing "odd" in it. This thesis "logically" arises from the fundamental principle of the policy of the present administration which has repeatedly maintained that the rearmament of the United States would promote the success of disarmament talks.

In this connection, it is appropriate to ask -- can one trust those who maintain that the higher the stockpiles of U.S. weapons on earth the stronger the peace, those who demolish the foundation of a building, saying in the process that they intend to build a building without a foundation? Of course not!

The unilateral denunciation of commitments under major international legal documents -- the move made by the American leadership -- attests to the desire to torpedo the process of arms limitation and reduction and fails to provide any evidence of attempts to "better it."

It is also appropriate to remind the present White House incumbent the words of his predecessor, President Carter, who, before the signing of the SALT-2 treaty, spoke aptly of the consequences which the U.S. renunciation of the treaty would entail.

President Carter said that the U.S. would lose its ability to appeal successfully to the hearts and minds of all other nations of the world and would play the role of instigator of war who refused to take part in the joint effort to limit the buildup of the most destructive weapons which mankind had ever known.

The White House has forgotten this warning. The American leadership has chosen the policy of intensifying the arms race and undermining strategic stability. Despite numerous pronouncements made by U.S. Administration officials to the effect that the United States would like to get rid of the burden of nuclear weapons, concrete actions taken by Washington bear witness to its political unpreparedness for taking concrete steps with a view to easing international tensions and eliminating nuclear weapons.

WEST EUROPEAN OPPOSITION TO U.S. SALT STAND NOTED

OW051405 Moscow Television Service in Russian 0200 GMT 5 Jun 86

[From the "Novosti" newscast; Yuriy Ulyanov commentary]

[Text] The West European public is resolutely opposed to the abrogation of the Soviet-U.S. treaty on limiting strategic strike weapons, SALT II. Our commentary:

[Ulyanov] Hello, comrades. I have in front of me a report just received over the editorial office's teletype. Roy Hattersley, deputy leader of the Labour Party, has come out with criticism of the U.S. decision to discontinue observance of the SALT II treaty in the House of Commons of the British Parliament. He said that the Government of Great Britain must demand that U.S. President Reagan strictly observe the provisions of this most important agreement.

A report from New York says that West European journalists working in the United States described as frightening President Reagan's decision to abrogate the Soviet-U.S. SALT II treaty. Appearing on a CNN TV information program, they emphasised that this White House step will create major political difficulties for ruling parties in some West European countries. Indeed, ruling circles in the West have found themselves in a difficult situation.

Washington has again announced a decision of very great importance for the destiny of the world without consulting its NATO allies. And this is far from being the first time. Without going far back in history, it suffices to mention the veto imposed by the United States on the final document of the recent conference of experts on contacts between people held in Bern. That document was discussed and preliminarily agreed upon by all the delegations. It was supported by U.S. allies. Yet Washington, defying all, said no at the last moment.

Of course, the White House views criticism from NATO countries as subdued mutiny, and it can hardly have any substantial effect on the general spirit of U.S. imperialistic policy. How can anyone, after this, accuse the Soviet Union that it allegedly tries to drive a wedge between the United States and Western Europe. We only state the facts.

INF GROUP MEETS IN GENEVA 5 JUNE

LD051326 Moscow TASS in English 1322 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] Geneva June 5 TASS -- A session of the group for medium-range nuclear weapons was held here today within the framework of the Soviet-American talks on nuclear and space weapons.

POTENTIAL FOR 'SUCCESSFUL' CDE CONCLUSION NOTED

PM060826 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 May 86 Morning Edition p 5

[Own correspondent A. Sychev dispatch: "Vigorous Action"]

[Text] Stockholm -- A buzzer sounded in the Kulturhuset foyer, indicating the end of the latest session of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe [CDE]. Hardly had they left the plenary session hall than the delegation heads encountered a tight circle of correspondents. The main question was "what were the results of the session?"

Special envoy O.A. Grinevskiy, the Soviet delegation leader, answered: "The main work has been done in editorial groups. Interesting and, in our view, quite productive work is being done in the group dealing with questions of notification. Useful work has been done in the group dealing with observance; there has also been movement, albeit tentative, in the group dealing with the nonuse of force. Yet it must be said that the editing process is proceeding extremely slowly and mainly on secondary questions."

As is well known, the Stockholm conference is called upon to solve the acute and sensitive questions of security and confidence in Europe, questions closely linked with the overall state of affairs in the world. That is why the existence of two opposing courses in international policy, the socialist countries' constructive steps, and the active opposition to them on the part of the West are naturally leaving their mark on the progress of the conference.

The peace initiatives put forward recently by the Soviet Union have undoubtedly promoted the creation of a more favorable atmosphere at Stockholm. Following the fundamental line of their foreign policy -- to use all means to promote the quickest building of a reliable universal security system -- the USSR and the socialist states have taken active stance at the conference. The socialist countries have made constructive proposals allowing the forum to gain impetus on all points of the final document.

It would be no exaggeration to say that most delegations are expressing sincere interest in the success of the conference. This is particularly shown in the position of the group of neutral and nonaligned states, and even among the NATO countries a growing interest in the search for accords can be noted.

But the conference continues to encounter other trends in its work. The overall hardening of Washington's foreign policy has been clearly seen in the position of the delegations from the United States and its closest NATO allies, which have substantially held up the conference's work.

Nobody, of course, expects the work of a forum such as the Stockholm conference to be easy. However, the problems that have arisen are often of an artificial nature.

The group dealing with the question of the nonuse of force continues to encounter serious difficulties. The attempts by its coordinator to activate the editorial work on aspects where viewpoints coincide have still not been met with the proper understanding by a number of Western states.

Notification or, rather, definition of the types of notification of military activity is another area of still unresolved problems. This question lies at the basis of several avenues: working out notification parameters for each type of activity, exchanging annual plans, and inviting observers.

In order to untie this knot and accelerate the elaboration of militarily substantive accords, the Soviet Union has proposed examining the notification problem in its different aspects. However, the United States and a number of other states are categorically refusing to provide notification about independent aircraft and naval activity.

Not extending confidence-building measures to aircraft means retaining the possibility of using them for blackmail and scare purposes and for carrying out a direct threat. Persistent attempts are made to exclude troop transfers to the European zone from notification too. The thrust of this approach is quite obvious -- to prevent the elaboration of substantive measures that would reduce the threat of military confrontation in Europe.

In order to give positive impetus at the conference to a businesslike discussion of this aspect the Soviet delegation put forward at the recent session specific parameters for ensuring notification of major ground forces exercises carried out independently or jointly with any possible air or naval force components or amphibious and airborne assault troops, indicating the numbers of divisions and any independent air exercises.

The position of the United States and its closest allies looks no better on the question of restrictions on military activity either. The level, scale, and intensity of exercises on the European continent these days are steadily increasing. Thousands of exercises each year on different scales are held in Europe. As a consequence the scale of activity is growing repeatedly and tension is intensifying.

Taking all these factors into account, the socialist states and the neutral and nonaligned countries have submitted a number of proposals to limit both the scale of exercises and their number. However, the British delegation stated that for it the general concept of a limitation threshold was unacceptable.

The Stockholm conference is a sensitive indicator of the desire and readiness of states to really strengthen confidence and security and strive to reduce the danger of war in Europe. There is only just enough time left. Yet the conference retains the potential for a successful conclusion. This would make it possible to decide to move to the conference's second phase devoted to disarmament in Europe and to give new impetus to the development of the Helsinki process in all its aspects.

U.S. TIMES TEST FOR ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION DAY

LD051819 Moscow TASS in English 1743 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] Washington June 5 TASS -- TASS correspondent Nikolay Turkatenko reports:

Another nuclear test was conducted in an underground silo at the Nevada test range today. That was this year's fifth nuclear test officially announced by the U.S. Department of Energy and the twelfth one since the Soviet Union introduced a unilateral moratorium on all nuclear explosions on August 6, 1985. The yield of the explosion was from 20 to 150 kilotons, and, as a spokesman of the Nevada test range has stated, "had a bearing on nuclear arms."

Thus, the test has provided a fresh evidence of the administration's criminal disregard for the world public demands for an end to the nuclear arms race, for the prevention of its transfer to outer space and for safeguarding mankind against a nuclear catastrophe. According to official data, the Nevada nuclear test codenamed "tajo" has brought to 651 the number of nuclear tests announced by the United States since 1951.

Administration spokesmen keep stating that after the start of the conduct of nuclear tests underground, the tests no longer pose danger from the viewpoint of a discharge of radiation into the atmosphere. However, such assertions are quite far from the truth. Even officially it was admitted that in a number of cases such a discharge did occur, poisoning the environment and impairing people's health. According to expert estimates, the aggregate leak of radiation during the conduct of underground nuclear explosions in Nevada by far exceeds the release of radiation as a result of the Chernobyl accident over which a wave of hysteria was stirred up in the United States on the plea of "care" for countries which neighbour on the Soviet Union. The mendacity of the administration's assertions as to its "concern" for the environment and human health is emphasized by the fact that the explosion "tajo" was pointedly timed for the world Environmental Protection Day which is traditionally observed by a U.N. decision on June 5.

No less mendacious are the adminstration's assertions that the USA's refusal to discontinue nuclear tests and thus put an end to the sophistication of nuclear arms and prevent the development of new types of nuclear weapons, including space systems, is ostensibly accounted for by the administration's desire to promote talks on reaching agreement on a reduction in nuclear arms and even on their complete elimination. It was precisely such "arguments" that were adduced on the eve of the nuclear test in Nevada in President Reagan's message to Congress. In the message, he demanded that the adminstration's request for appropriations for military needs for the 1987 fiscal year be fully satisfied. The message pointed out that the United States would go ahead with implementing the U.S. "strategic modernisation program" and speed up the realisation of the "star wars" program.

In the area of the Nevada test range, police arrested another group of activists of the movement for an end to nuclear tests. The activists who keep round-the-clock vigil have set themselves as an object to attract the attention of as broad circles of U.S. population as possible to the administration's stubborn unwillingness to listen to the voice of reason and to join the Soviet moratorium with a view to elaborating a treaty on a total and final ban on nuclear tests as soon as possible.

## GOVERNMENT STATEMENT ISSUED ON ENVIRONMENT DAY

LD051634 Moscow TASS in English 1615 GMT 5 Jun 86

["Statement by the Soviet Government" -- TASS item identifier]

[Text] Moscow, June 6 TASS -- The problem of protection and improvement of the environment has already long ceased to be a matter of concern for individual countries, it is of a clearly expressed global character, and its settlement takes concerted efforts by the peoples of all countries. This is pointed out in the statement issued by the Soviet Government today on the occasion of the World Environmental Protection Day on May 5.

The Soviet Union, the statement stresses, has drawn for itself serious conclusions from the accident in Chernobyl and consistently comes out for broadest cooperation with all countries in resolving that problem. Obviously, such a cooperation can be successfully carried out only in conditions of lasting peace on earth. It is inseparable from the struggle for the prevention of a nuclear catastrophe, the most terrible thing that may befall our planet.

The statement reaffirms the USSR's unswerving, consistent striving for peace, for developing peaceful international cooperation.

There is conviction in the Soviet Union, the statement says, that in this nuclear space age, security and survival of every state, international security as a whole cannot be ensured either through military technological solutions, or through multiplying and perfecting the weapons arsenals, but by their steady reduction and total elimination of mass destruction weapons. This is the aim of the fresh Soviet initiatives and proposals, which met world-wide response, on ending nuclear testing, ridding mankind of nuclear and chemical weapons, reducing conventional weapons.

Being guided by the striving to ensure in practice that nuclear explosions should no longer destroy the human environment, the USSR has adopted a decision to extend its unilateral moratorium on nuclear testing till August 6, 1986, in order to give the USA one more chance to join in that most important initiative.

## IAEA'S BLIX BACKS SOVIET NUCLEAR POWER PROPOSAL

PM051553 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Jun 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "H. Blix Statement"]

[Text] Geneva, 4 Jun -- IAEA Director General Hans Blix has come out in support of the Soviet proposal to set up an international mechanism for the safe development of nuclear power on the basis of close cooperation among all states. Speaking here at the European Nuclear Society congress, he emphasized that he has unshakable faith in the future of the peaceful atom.

H. Blix also spoke of the need for practical steps aimed at removing the military nuclear threat. The chief barrier in the way of intensifying the nuclear arms race, he pointed out, could be the political will of states to renounce these weapons and their readiness to adopt corresponding pledges. Reaching an agreement on the total cessation of nuclear tests would be a most effective means in this direction at the present time.

Touching on the accident at the Chernobyl AES, H. Blix said that no one belittles the significance of what happened. Nor does the Soviet Government do so. Before drawing conclusions, it is necessary to have a clearer picture of just what did happen.

IAEA'S ROSEN PRAISES RESPONSE TO CHERNOBYL ACCIDENT

LD052235 Moscow TASS in English 2151 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] San Francisco, June 5 TASS -- Morris Rosen, director of the Office of Nuclear Safety of the IAEA Department of Technical Operations, spoke highly of the actions by the Soviet specialists and authorities in eliminating the consequences of the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant and rendering aid to the people affected in the accident.

Addressing here the 54th annual Edison Electric Institute convention, Rosen said that "the Russians proved to be dedicated gregarious, competent people who handled the situation extremely well".

Rosen stressed that in meeting with representatives of the International Atomic Energy Agency, Soviet officials presented to them full information and displayed preparedness for close businesslike cooperation with other countries in creating reliable safety conditions for the development of nuclear power engineering in the world. Within the framework of that regime the USSR proposes to develop a system of prompt warning and providing information in the event of accidents and breakdowns at nuclear power plants, in particular, when they are accompanied with an escape of radioactiveness, and also of an international machinery for the speediest rendering of mutual assistance should dangerous situations arise. According to Rosen, it is planned to hold in Vienna soon a meeting of groups of experts to draw up recommendations in the light of the Soviet proposals.

The representative of the International Atomic Energy Agency pointed out that the nuclear power plants are viewed, as before, as one of the cheapest sources of electricity.

FALIN DISCUSSES ISSUES AT BONN PRESS CONFERENCE

DW051255 Bonn GENERAL-ANZEIGER in German 31 May/1 Jun 86 p 2

[Report by Wolf J. Bell: "Falin: A New Policy Does Not Establish Itself Overnight"]

[Text] Bonn -- Moscow's former ambassador to Bonn, Valentin Falin, yesterday returned for 1 day to the place of his years-long activities after a more than 7-year absence. As boss of the Soviet news agency, NOVOSTI, Falin has been responsible for some months for using the new Soviet information policy style in its foreign work and for publicizing party chief Gorbachev's policy all over the world. During a press conference in the Bonn Soviet Embassy he said remarkable things about Soviet policy toward the West, FRG-Soviet relations, and the Chernobyl tragedy and its political implications. Particularly striking was the new openness with which he admitted mishaps and difficulties.

All the Western delegation heads conducting East-West negotiations are complaining of the discrepancy between Gorbachev's announcements and the almost total inflexibility of his negotiators. What is the reason for that? Is it half-baked ideas? Is it the inertia of the foreign policy apparatus?

Falin: "A new policy does not establish itself overnight or in an hour, particularly not if politicians' new concepts are supposed to be accepted by people who previously had a completely different way of thinking, who had been trained to think in different ways. They need time to adapt themselves to new situations. And if that does not happen, then policy becomes empty phrases.

Falin said the Soviet leadership was prepared for a new way of thinking. The United States should recognize that, and also set its feet on new paths. He added that a second summit might take place any time provided that it served not only to discuss general matters, but to solve concrete issues. Obviously Washington was not prepared to discuss concrete issues, he said. "If that attitude does not change, then prospects are poor for this year." The situation was rendered even more difficult by President Reagan's threat about SALT II, which was in contradiction to the Geneva summit agreement, where it was agreed not to burden relations with new difficulties.

When Falin was ambassador, the FRG-Soviet relationship played an important role in East-West policy. That has changed in recent years. Falin said that the relations had their importance per se. That is as true today as it was at that time. The countries are virtually neighbors and should not neglect their mutual interests.

The criticism that Moscow was trying to divide the FRG and the United States was rejected by Falin. He said that such attempts were "absolutely unnecessary and without any chance of success." However, it was true for both sides that it is impossible to cooperate constructively at the expense of third countries.

According to Falin, local authorities made errors and tried to minimize the Chernobyl incident, which initially led to gravely false assessments of the serious situation after the reactor accident. He said that people were too self-confident. And it was that attitude that was responsible for the deaths by radiation suffered by firemen, who were put into action at the beginning. As at the U.S. plant in Harrisburg, the catastrophe was triggered by a hydrogen explosion [wasserstoffexplosion]. As at Harrisburg, the cause has not yet been found. Maybe a staff member acted contrary to regulations -- human failure is responsible for 70 percent of all reactor accidents. It may also have been a defect in material. These are theories, said Falin.

Falin emphasized that the two undamaged reactors would only be started up -- a decision by the leadership -- when there was no danger to human life, but not this year. "Radioactivity is still high -- the affected area must be deactivated several times. It became apparent that our technology was insufficient to do that."

The number of people with radiation sickness was still considerable and all international medical means must be used to help them. Despite the high risks that all modern technologies have, one cannot do without nuclear energy as an interim solution in view of the scarce natural resources, Falin said.

Falin repeated the proposal of concentrating international capabilities to realize nuclear fusion by the end of the century, if possible. "Then we would have an inexhaustible, safe and economical source, and nuclear energy in its present form would be finished." (FRG Research Minister Riesenhuber recently estimated that that would take 50 years.) Falin explicitly agreed to the proposal made by Chancellor Kohl to convoke an international conference on reactor safety. Such a conference must considerably strengthen the powers of the Vienna nuclear energy authority (IAEA), the most important institution in that sector, he added.

According to Moscow, the IAEA should have the right to conduct on-site inspections and supervise high-risk experiments. The conference should prepare strict rules applying to all participants equally about comprehensive, prompt notification in the event of incidents and about a constant, regular flow of information to IAEA during normal conditions. In that respect there must not be two standards, Falin said. "As you know, there is no red, Eastern and no non-red, Western atom."

ACADEMICS DISCUSS WAYS OF COMBATING TERRORISM

PM051433 Moscow IAVESTIYA in Russian 31 May 86 Morning Edition p 5

[Interview with Gleb Starushenko, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, and Professor Doctor of Juridical Sciences Lidiya Modzhoryan by special correspondent Artur Blinov under the rubric "IZVESTIYA Round Table": "Terrorism -- An Instrument of Neoglobalism" -- first paragraph is IZVESTIYA introduction]

[Excerpts] The world press continues to publish alarming news. Bomb raids, explosions, attacks... U.S. ships continue, as before, to ply the Mediterranean close to Libya, which was the victim of aggression. South Africa's aircraft bombed the capitals of three Frontline States, while its battalions again invaded Angola. Military-political tension around Syria has increased. The escalation of violence and the whipping up of hysteria are often justified in Western capitals by references to "the fight against international terrorism." What is international terrorism? Where is it rooted? Who is it that really resorts to terrorism? These questions are answered by Soviet specialists in internatinal relations and international law.

[Editorial Office] What generates international terrorism?

[Modzhoryan] Briefly speaking, the crisis and conflict situations at local and regional levels, generated and fanned by the policy of imperialist states.

Imperialism has for a long time now been using the weapon of terrorism, and primarily state terrorism. Insofar as, in our age, any direct aggression encounters particularly strong opposition and condemnation by the entire world community and the international public, the states pursuing criminal goals attempt to attain them by the methods of terrorism organized by special services. There are well known examples of the U.S. use of the methods of state terrorism, including interference in civil war (El Salvador), training and sending mercenaries and using other states' territory for this purpose (Afghanistan, Nicaragua), mining other countries' territorial waters and their approaches (Nicaragua), and organizing attempts on the lives of other countries' leaders (Libya, Panama, Cuba). This is just a brief list of criminal actions in the last few years.

It is also important to note that the incumbent U.S. Administration, to judge by all its actions, relies more and more widely on the application of the methods of terrorism in the interest of implementing the doctrine of "neoglobalism." After all, "neoglobalism" is primarily an attempt by imperialism to obtain social revenge on a worldwide scale and launch a broad offensive on all fronts against the forces of peace, national independence, and progress. The essence of this doctrine consists of international lawlessness and state terrorism.

[Editorial Office] How is one to explain the fact that the Tokyo conference of the "Seven," which was officially described as "economic," adopted a politically oriented declaration on international terrorism?

[Starushenko] This declaration was an attempt to shift the blame from the guilty onto the innocent. After committing its aggression against Libya the United States came up against resolute condemnation from all over the world, primarily from the socialist and nonaligned countries. With the exception of Britain, not even the NATO countries supported it. In these circumstances, Washington manipulated the levers of "Western solidarity" and got the "Seven" to adopt the document in question, containing a direct attack on Libya. It perceives this declaration as a "remission" of the sin of aggression and a kind of blessing for new aggressive and terrorist actions against Libya and other countries. In this connection it is impossible not to draw attention to the stream of attacks on another Arab country, Syria, which swelled after the conference of the "Seven."

[Editorial Office] How should the U.S. actions against Libya be described from the positions of international law? After all, Washington justifies the aggression by referring to legal norms?

[Modzhoryan] The U.S. attempt to present the attack on Libya as an act of self-defense is fully inconsistent. After all, the United States was not the target of attack by Libya's Armed Forces. The U.S. Administration's claims that this action served to protect the United States and other states against international terrorism are also groundless. First, no political, economic, military, or any other considerations can provide a justification for aggression. Second, not a single state can claim the role of judge or gendarme in international affairs. Armed forces must be used to restore and maintain peace only in accordance with a Security Council resolution (Article 42 of the UN Charter). Moreover, not a single item of even slightly convincing evidence was produced to prove Libya's complicity in the terrorist act ascribed to it.

[Editorial Office] Whenever the United States is found guilty of breaking international law, its spokesmen raise the justification that, supposedly, other states and movements also violate their obligations under international law. For example, they voice accusations that liberation movements use violence.

[Modzhoryan] There are different forms of violence. International law openly recognizes the right of victims of aggression and members of anticolonial and antiracist movements to wage armed struggle. There are, of course, actions and methods whose use is banned for all time and for everyone. They include violence against civilian populations, barbaric treatment of prisoners of war, torture, setting off explosions, aircraft hijacking, and so on. The use of these methods would be impermissible for anyone at all, and it compromises primarily those who resort to it.

Terrorism in any form is impermissible, and it must be eradicated. At the same time, analyzing its specific manifestations, we cannot fail to take into account the fact that terrorist actions are often the result of provocations. At other times they are staged by imperialist special services in an attempt to discredit liberation organizations and movements, and even for the purpose of justifying their own repressive actions and acts of aggression.

[Editorial Office] Therefore, in order to put an end to international terrorism, it is necessary to help eradicate the fundamental causes of this dangerous phenomenon, and colonialism, racism, and foreign occupation in particular. But this is a prolonged process. Is there nothing that can be done to cut terrorism short today?

[Modzhoryan] The struggle against terrorism can and must be waged with due consideration for the interests of all states and, at the same time, at all levels. First, effective measures must be taken at intrastate level.

It is governments that are primarily responsible for taking measures against terrorism. Second, the conclusion of regional and universal multilateral agreements on the extradition of criminals is an effective measure. Unfortunately, it is the Western states, and the United States in particular, that violate this principle. Third, it is necessary to ensure that all states accept those agreements on combating individual types of international terrorism which are already in force.

[Starushenko] The eradication of international terrorism is not just a demand of humanism. Such a measure will accelerate the affirmation of trust and the establishment of real cooperation between states and will facilitate the creation of an all-embracing system of international security, without which survival in the nuclear age becomes questionable.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA ON 'GLOBAL SHIELD-86' MANEUVERS

PM051357 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 1 Jun 86 First Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Preparing a Global Provocation"]

[Text] Washington, 31 May -- The United States is preparing a new provocative demonstration of military muscle on a global scale. The Pentagon has announced that the U.S. Strategic Air Command (SAC) will conduct large-scale maneuvers codenamed "Global Shield-86" 10-23 June of this year. According to the military department's statement, the purpose of the war games, which are to be held on a worldwide scale, is to monitor the readiness of U.S. strategic forces for a nuclear war.

The maneuvers by SAC, which controls the U.S. ground-based strategic missile forces and the strategic bomber force, will include both command staff games and action exercises by underground missile silo teams and bomber crews. "The purpose of the 'Global Shield-86' maneuvers is to provide SAC crews with flight training under conditions approximating reality," the Pentagon statement says. "They will also test SAC's ability to ensure aircraft flights in the real wartime conditions which will be simulated during the course of the maneuvers." U.S. Navy ships, Marines, tactical and transport aviation, and air defense systems will also take part in them. Subunits of the Canadian Armed Forces will also be involved.

Aware that such saber rattling cannot fail to alarm U.S. and international public opinion, the Pentagon has hastened to declare that the maneuvers "are in no way connected with the present international situation." Nevertheless, such declarations cannot hide the fact that, instead of undertaking real actions to reduce the threat of nuclear catastrophe and limit the gigantic arsenals of mass destruction, Washington is continuing its irresponsible gamble with the fate of peace by conducting provocative rehearsals for nuclear war.

ZORIN COMMENTS ON POSSIBILITY OF SUMMIT MEETING

LD051633 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Commentary by Political Observer Valentin Zorin; from the "Vremya" broadcast]

[Text] The U.S. press is publishing material on the question of a Soviet-U.S. summit. We go over to Valentin Zorin, Political Observer for Soviet television.

Hello, comrades. This topic really does currently occupy a lot of space in the U.S. press. By all accounts, this is being done with the active involvement of the leaders of the Washington administration, who are playing a role in directing it. In this, they are adhering to a deliberately simple scenario: An accord on such a meeting was reached in Geneva and now, according to them, it is up to the Russians to make the next move.

In reality, however, everything is far from being as simple as they are attempting to make out on the banks of the Potomac. A meeting between the leaders of two states is not a fashion soiree; it must yield real results. That is exactly how it was during the Soviet-American meeting last November. But since then, by all accounts the mood in the U.S. capital has started to change substantially. The military contractors, confides THE WASHINGTON POST, are alarmed at the consequences of arms control. U.S.-Soviet talks could deprive them of advantageous contracts. This is evidently the whole trouble. While continuing to talk about the desirability of a fresh Soviet-U.S. meeting -- something that manifestly looks like a mere public relations item -- the Washington leadership is at the same time taking steps aimed at blocking measures designed to undo the knots in relations between our countries.

Here are some of the steps taken in the post-Geneva period: their negative reply to the Soviet proposal of 15 January, putting forward a specific stage-by-stage plan for reducing and eliminating nuclear arsenals; the launch of the star wars program; repeated refusals to join the Soviet moratorium on nuclear tests, and the pointed carrying out of explosions at the Nevada test site. Nor should one omit the ill-intentioned whipping up of a fresh round of an anti-Soviet propaganda campaign, including the cynical use to this end of the misfortune that overtook our people in connection with the accident at the Chernobyl AES [Atomic Energy Station]. This whole line, which is destructive from the point of view of international security, is crowned by the decision announced by President Reagan on the virtual renunciation of further observance of SALT II, something that conclusively annuls the results of many years of effort and opens the way to a dangerous new twist in the spiral of the arms race.

How can this policy of Washington be reconciled with assurances of its willingness for a summit? Declaring recently once again that we are in favor of such a meeting, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev said: You cannot continue a dialogue and at the same time fail to resolve anything, build up armaments, and use a meeting as a screen to camouflage this race. The gap between Washington's verbal assurances and what is really being done is obvious. One gets the impression that the upper hand in the U.S. capital is being gained by those who are heading full-steam on a course toward the wrecking of the Soviet-U.S. dialogue.

AMBASSADOR DUBININ ARRIVES IN U.S. 5 JUNE

LD060616 Moscow TASS in English 0558 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] Washington June 6 TASS -- Yuriy Dubinin, the Soviet Union's newly appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the United States, arrived here on Thursday.

Upon his arrival in the American capital, the Soviet ambassador stated the need for the normalization of Soviet-American relations and constructive cooperation between the two countries in resolving vital problems, first and foremost those concerning security.

MOSCOW TV: TUMANOV QUESTIONED ON RADIO LIBERTY

LD034318 Moscow Televsion Service in Russian 1740 GMT 3 Jun 86

["Roundtable discussion" with Oleg Aleksandrovich Tumanov, "former head of Radio Liberty," entitled "The Truth About the Corporation of Lies" with Moscow Radio's D. Biryukov as moderator and the following participants: Viktor Ponomarev from TASS, Viktor Gribachev from ZHURNALIST; Yuriy Dmitriyev from TRUD; Aleksandr Mozgovoy from SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA; Pavel Kuznetsov "representing" the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting; and Vladislav Sarkov and Aleksandr Lopukhin, who are not further identified; date and place not specified -- live or recorded with video showing the participants sitting at tables arranged in a circle]

[Text] [Biryukov] Today representatives of a number of the organs of the Soviet press are meeting Oleg Aleksandrovich Tumanov. He worked for over 20 years at Radio Liberty. Tumanov, having long realized the error of his youth, decided to return to his homeland. It was in this connection that he collected confidential documentary materials about the subversive and intelligence nature of the activity of Radio Liberty and its use by the U.S. services for purposes hostile to the Soviet Union. Upon his return to the homeland, Tumanov handed these documents over to the competent Soviet bodies. Taking into account Tumanov's sincere repentance of what he had done, his voluntary acknowledgement of his fault, his desire to expiate his guilt by taking part in the exposure of the activity of foreign ideological subversion centers and the importance of the information he had supplied, the decision on Tumanov's return to the Soviet Union was made. A representation was sent to the Supreme Soviet for Tumanov's release from criminal responsibility through a pardon.

Today, Oleg Aleksandrovich, we will be asking you some questions about the activity of the radio station and those who work for it. Vladislav Sarkov, first please, arguments and facts:

[Sarkov] Oleg Aleksandrovich, I would like to hear about how Radio Liberty is used to conduct various kinds of anti-Soviet actions and examples of them. I also want to ask what you can say about the links of Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe with the U.S. Embassy in Moscow. Finally, what is the attitude of the present administration of the United States of America and Congress toward these subversive radio stations?

[Tumanov] Well, all the activity of the radio station is in principle subordinated to anti-Soviet propaganda. There are, however, broadcasts and there are what we correctly called campaigns which, so to speak, are conducted on a permanent basis. On a permanent basis, since about 1967, there has been a campaign in defense of human rights in the Soviet Union. At one time the radio station, having established contact with the NTS, [People's Labor Alliance] obtained Samizdat documents through the NTS. At that time they were the first such documents and some of them were actually prepared at NTS; that was not even concealed. That was the beginning. Later, the radio station started trying, so to speak, to get all existing truths and untruths via all possible channels, sometimes prompting these channels and Soviet citizens to sign some materials. It started getting Samizdat materials, mainly devoted to the situation of human rights in the Soviet Union.

What began as a weekly program turned into a daily one. The program is given a lot of attention at the radio station. President Reagan spoke about it and the problem of human rights, at the request of the radio station.

Yes, part of the material for his speech was prepared at the radio station, so that we could hear... I mean the radio station wanted it from the mouth of the President.

That was your first question. The second question, as far as I remember...

[Sarkov] About links with the embassy.

[Tumanov] About links with the U.S. Embassy: One could say that this could even be linked with the first question, because it is via the embassy, the diplomatic mail, that all this material from the Soviet Union finds its way to the radio station. There are people at the U.S. Embassy for this purpose -- the selfsame human rights attache -- who meets various kinds of dissidents, dissenters and gathers the necessary material. The embassy also has a special fund, and part of this money is allocated by the radio station, incidentally, to pay for the services of certain people in whose information the radio station is interested.

[Biryukov] Thank you. Viktor Ponomarev of TASS:

[Ponomarev] Oleg Aleksandrovich, the first to respond to your press conference in Moscow was Redlich, an official of Radio Liberty. He declared, for the umpteenth time, that Radio Liberty has nothing to do with the CIA. The emigre newspaper RUSSKAYA MYSL immediately afterward played on people's naivete by asking how espionage could be conducted sitting at a microphone. How would you comment on this, and, a second question, could you name the CIA officials at Radio Liberty by name and the departments most strongly linked with intelligence?

[Tumanov] Well, Robert Redlich, he is the liaison officer with foreign press organs, mainly with West German newspapers and Deutsche Welle. In principle, he would, of course, be fired straightaway if he said that we -- Radio Liberty -- actually collaborated with the CIA.

Few people know that Robert Redlich himself is an experienced employee of the Central Intelligence Agency. At one time he was head of a military intelligence school in the West German town of Baden Wurttemberg. But what can one say about him as a person? Well, in the West they have this word "playboy" and, as you know, this sort of activity requires a pretty large financial outlay, and at one time, because of misuse of finances, he was all but fired a few years ago from the radio station. But, it seems that some kind of higher authority was set up -- it may have been his command at Langley -- and he stayed at the station.

As far as the RUSSKAYA MYSL newspaper is concerned, first of all I will say a few words about the paper itself. Some 80 percent of the material it publishes is material from Radio Liberty, some of it comes over the air and some from the station's research department. So, in principle RUSSKAYA MYSL is an offshoot of the radio station. And of course, it, protects the radio station in everything it writes.

How can one engage in espionage while seated at a microphone? We must not forget that only a tiny minority of the station's employees actually sit at the microphone -- those who speak directly over the air. It may be that not all of them, say, are actually engaged in espionage activities -- they are journalists, journalists we may say of another hue, and of a different mentality, specially trained, but still, journalists.

[Ponomarev] Oleg Aleksandrovich, excuse me but, in connection with this, what was this intricate organization, this ?parta's bureau, you mentioned at the press conference, could you comment in detail about this?

[Tumanov] Yes, I will now really tell it all. This is very important. On Boulevard St. Germain, house No 193, there is a so-called Audience Research Department. At least that is its official title. A number of people work there. But that is just a part of it, a subdepartment, that is, to the main department. It has its own subdepartments in many towns of Western Europe and the United States of America, say, in Vienna, Salzburg, Copenhagan, Rome -- I could continue this list. What are this department and its subdepartments specifically engaged in? It is headed by Gene Parta, a trained American intelligence officer, and Charles Allan also a trained American intelligence officer, although his cover is that he is an Oxford graduate. Never mind.

In recent years a number of citizens have left the Soviet Union in order, say, to reunite with their families, to Israel, but not all of them go straight to Israel, some of them go to the United States. In these cases these people settle for a while either in Vienna or Rome, where they are, so to speak, checked over by American intelligence. It is not just a check over, but a gathering of information. Parta's bureau has people in these American intelligence departments in Vienna and Rome and also uses information in the sense that it gathers information required by the radio station. This is where they get hold of it, but in some of their other bureaus they gather material for intelligence, that is they provide the material. Some of this material is needed by the radio station with the purpose of gathering information about the quality of the broadcasts, what sort of programs are successful, which should perhaps be axed.

But at the same time -- I saw these questionnaires -- people are asked questions on quite different issues which, in principle, the station should have no interest in whatsoever. These could be questions -- there are questions -- of a military nature, in particular; there are also questions about the development, say, of the road network in the Soviet Union, that also comes into the military field. And immigrants are subjected to obligatory questioning. Delegations come in from the Soviet Union, individual tourists arrive, and these people -- Soviet citizens -- may also be approached and introduced. All the people who work with Parta speak excellent Russian, and perhaps indirectly they gain their confidence, perhaps all different kinds of methods are used, but nevertheless they try to get information that they obtain, say, from emigres. Of course, this might be a minimum of information, but the fact is that in all -- every particle of this mosaic gathered together on one canvas -- provides a very accurate and clear picture of certain events in the Soviet Union.

But one might also say that Parta's bureau in Paris on Boulevard St. Germain is equipped with a special computer, thanks to which information is also summarized along certain parameters, including those which interest the American [word indistinct] military.

In addition, the radio station has a number of departments that operate directly for the Central Intelligence Agency. At the Foreign Ministry news conference I was asked about some of these departments. Among these were the Red Archives, which exists at the radio station. What does it do? People sit there slicing through the Soviet press and placing news items in separate files, filling cards, and keeping card indexes. Nevertheless, all this material that is gathered and sorted in various parameters provides the opportunity to make judgements about many things in Soviet life, for instance about the development of the Soviet economy; about changes at the top in party leadership; and even forecasting, perhaps, these changes sometimes; to speak about foreign policy and forecast, perhaps, future foreign policy. All this material is registered and sent to Washington in the form of a special dossier.

Then there is the Research Department. The Research Department is more specialized and works to order. That means that instructions might come from Washington and material may be prepared, say, on how the research people at Radio Liberty assess the prospects of, say, the 27th congress.

Such material is prepared well in advance of the congress. These are predictions of a kind, if you like. That is what the research department does.

What other departments are there? Well, in that same Research Department there exists a subdepartment, a military subdepartment. There you have people engaged in collecting military information from existing sources, from KRASNAYA ZVEZDA and from various military journals that are accessible and that the station subscribes to -- it subscribes to virtually everything that can be written, the entire available Soviet periodical press. What is unavailable comes in through the U.S. Embassy in Moscow that engages in obtaining such information on the spot when diplomats or, say, correspondents go out on business. They buy these newspapers and then the papers are sent to the radio station.

So, these are the two departments that engage directly in obtaining such -- I would say -- espionage information.

You are now asking about people. I have already spoken about Robert Redlich -- he is a staff employee of the CIA. Let us now take, let us say, the Russian Service itself. Radio Liberty as such is headed by Dr Vaslev. Dr Vaslev is a staff officer of American military intelligence. Not long ago he served in the United States Air Force where he was in the Intelligence Corps.

The Russian Service itself of Radio Liberty is headed by Gelskiy -- Konstantin Vladimirovich Golskiy. He is a staff intelligence officer, an American military intelligence officer -- a specialist in methods of conducting psychological warfare. He is a major, and, by the way, you can sometimes meet him at the radio station wearing a military uniform because until now he has been on secondment to the American (McGrew) military base in Munich itself, he is increasing his qualifications.

The assistant director of the Russian Service is Nikolay Petrov. He is a staff employee of the Central Intelligence Agency. He carries out at the radio station -- that is he directly implements the radio station's links with the CIA, it links with the American General Consulate in Munich in which there exists a special subdepartment. Certain secret material reaches the radio station through the General Consulate and Petrov is the courier for this material and disseminates it to its destination.

I can continue the list. The Research Department -- one of the subdivisions of the Research Department -- is headed by Kit Bush. Kit Bush, they say and I cannot confirm it -- is a nephew of the U.S. vice president. He directly prepares material -- that is, not he but his staff -- according to orders issued from Washington. In one of his departments works Alan Kroncher. He is an emigree from the Soviet Union, a person who at one time went to Israel and now works at the radio station. I would not describe him as a staff employee of the CIA, but he has been summoned to Washington several times where he gave lectures on the prospects for the development of the Soviet economy, not at universities but at some courses or other at intelligence schools in the United States. Working alongside him in the same department is a very quiet, modest, quite inconspicuous person -- Anatoliy Kruzhin. His real surname is Bublik. During the war, Anatoliy Kruzhin -- Bublik -- was the head of the personal bodyguard of Vlasov. After the war the Americans kept him in their own cadres, so to speak. He did not receive any punishment, but he began to specialize in military topics. He collects material on the Soviet Army, on the staff movements of various Soviet servicemen, and he is also periodically summoned to America, directly to Langley, where he gives lectures. One could say Yan Penner is the head of the Baltic editorial offices. This is not actually Radio Liberty but Radio Free Europe. But this person is also directly linked with American intelligence. I think that these are enough names, in principle. This list could be continued.

There also exists the practice of direct cooperation by both radio stations -- both Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe -- with branches of American intelligence schools. One of these schools is located in Munich on the territory of the (McGrew) military barracks and the other is near Munich, approximately 100 kilometers away in the two of Garmisch-Partenkirchen. The students of these schools, so-called students -- actually they are future staff employees of the CIA, future staff employees of the military intelligence services, future staff employees of the U.S. Embassy in Moscow, frequently -- freely visit the two radio stations, make use of their material and take advantage of the opportunity for contact with people from the Soviet Union in order to get used to, to understand the psychology of a Soviet or a Russian person who has recently left the Soviet Union.

In addition, certain of the staff at the station visit both of the intelligence schools and give lectures there. As an example, I can quote the radio's chief military affairs commentator, Pritecheskiy, who constantly goes to both Garmisch and visits the military school in Munich in order to give lectures on the situation in the Soviet Army. He selects special material -- some of this material is broadcast by the radio station -- and he lectures to the students.

I said that future staff employees of the U.S. Embassy sometimes undergo training at these schools. I knew in particular the Glen couple who attended an approximately 6-month long semester at Garmisch. They were trained in diplomatic activity in the Soviet Union. They were too -- or I should say he, James Glen -- was to become attache and, so far as I know, he became attache for human rights at the U.S. Embassy -- they have such a post. I repeat that I knew them well, I met them several times at the radio station where he was also interested in the situation of dissidents and in the question of dissidence in the Soviet Union. He was gathering and accumulating experience. He was always joking that he would be the first human rights attache who was not a Jew, because before him and after him all who occupied that position were, I think, usually Americans of Jewish extraction for some incomprehensible reason. I can mention the names of two more American diplomats who acted as couriers for Soviet dissidents in 1984 and 1985. They were Warren and Zimmermann.

[Biryukov] Please go ahead, Viktor Gribachev, the ZHURNALIST journal.

[Gribachev] The news for radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe is prepared by the Central News Division and the Council for International Radio Broadcasting that assures us that this division can make accurate and competent news available to radio stations. According to official data, former employees of REUTER, UL, ASSOCIATED PRESS, CBS, ABC, and BBC work there. It is precisely on the BBC that I would like to dwell. Apparently these journalists are specially trained, as you said previously. At the news conference you told us of the connections between the Radio Liberty Russian Service and the BBC and you mentioned the name of Tim Sebastian, the BBC Moscow correspondent accredited here in our country. Could you elaborate on that?

[Tumanov] Well, it is the BBC Russian Service that, perhaps, I know best of all, since during the course of various official trips, business trips, I repeatedly visited Bush House -- the center for international radio broadcasting of the BBC. You ask about the connections, the cooperation and coordination. I will try to give an exhaustive answer to this question. All three exist. They do not exist just between Radio Liberty and the BBC, but also between Radio Liberty and the Voice of America, between Radio Liberty and Vatican Radio, and between Radio Liberty and Deutsche Welle; this list could be expanded.

Indeed, Radio Liberty employed and employs quite a number of staff who have received their professional training in the BBC Russian Service. The BBC, in its turn, has a number of employees who received professional training in the Russian Service of, let us say, Radio Liberty.

You know, some time ago Radio Liberty had a need for staff: it began to entice BBC staff. The wages at Radio Liberty are much higher and the BBC began to lose its people very quickly. Subsequently, a gentlemen's agreement was reached to the effect that the BBC would not entice Radio Liberty employees -- which did, at times, take place -- while Radio Liberty, for its part, would certainly never entice Bush House staff. The BBC then made yet another promise: The thing is that the corporation has an establishment of its correspondents in Moscow; that is to say it has people on the spot. So the BBC pledged to make its correspondents' services available; and even some of their materials could be compiled on direct orders from Radio Liberty which, naturally, has no correspondents of its own here.

Tim Sebastian was one such correspondent. Af far as I remember, he graduated from Oxford and was coopted by British intelligence who, in turn sent him to work for the BBC. The BBC sent him to Poland as a correspondent. His main task in Poland was to collect materials on the Polish antisocialist movement, the underground movement, on various underground organizations of the KOR [Committee for the Defense of the Workers] variety and then he returned to Bush House in London, where he began to work in the Russian Service.

In the Russian Service he was again briefed: At that time he was being prepared for a trip to Moscow. He was briefed concerning the dissident issue. With this purpose in mind he arrived at Radio Liberty to compile materials, to make a preliminary compilation of material. For several days he worked in our Samizdat archives and the Research Department of the radio station. He was given all opportunities to compile material, our consultants, our specialists -- I have in mind Radio Liberty specialists -- were put at his disposal. Subsequently he left for Moscow.

It is interesting that in the BBC and Radio Liberty he was called Timosha. Well, periodically. Timosha also worked for Radio Liberty -- that is to say we would send some concrete question to the BBC; the BBC would send it on to Moscow and Timosha would reply to us through the BBC. Well, I can cite...[changes thought] As you know, he was later expelled from the Soviet Union.

Here is another example for you: At one time working for us at Radio Liberty was a certain Olena Kazhevnikova. Olena Kazhevnikova went to England after that and started work at Keston College -- that is a religious organization. She worked there and still works there and at the same time prepares religious programs for the BBC. By the way, she is still a member of the NTS. And so, part of the material she picks up in Keston College -- and in particular material concerning religion in the Soviet Union -- she supplies to Radio Liberty and at the same time the BBC, receiving, as it were, additional fees for this. She visited the Soviet Union a relatively short time ago. Here she met people with all kinds of opinions. The information was supplied to the BBC and after that Radio Liberty invited her on a business trip, and so all that information was received by the radio station, plus additional information, and she also spoke to her associates there, giving her impressions and telling about her conversations. So that is another example for you.

Well, we have been talking a lot about the BBC. But there are also examples of close cooperation between, say, Voice of America and Radio Liberty, because, for example, the current president of Radio Liberty/Radio Free Europe Robert Pell, is one of the former heads of Voice of America. Likewise, the Russian Services, that is, the services broadcasting to the Soviet Union, are at present directed by the former director of the Russian Service at Radio Liberty Gurt Ondyoming, and Mark Pommer, his former deputy.

Both of them transferred, as it were, from Radio Liberty to Voice of America. Voice of America -- they appointed -- I said Robert Pell but I mean Gene Pell, Eugene.

By the way, talking about Mark Pommer, he is an employee of Voice of America. He has diplomatic status. He has diplomatic passports. Mark Pommer also visited the Soviet Union recently, about 2 years ago. Both on the way to Moscow and the following this whole trip he stopped at Radio Liberty where he imparted all the information he was able to obtain here during his official trip, during his trip to the Soviet Union.

Well, perhaps we could talk briefly about foreign correspondents accredited in Moscow. I knew the Moscow correspondent of, for instance, the U.S. paper, THE BALTIMORE SUN -- in fact, now the former correspondent -- Tony Barberi, very well, personally, because Tony came on several occasions to Munich where he gathered necessary additional information and research material, which he then took with him to Moscow and used in his dispatches. Likewise, with Tony Barbier the process was the same as with Tim Sebastian that is, he sent his paper certain information, sometimes at our request. The paper published it. The paper published the articles then we translated them and broadcast them.

Of the current correspondents, I know that Serge Schmemann, the current correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES in Moscow gets most of the reference material he needs from Radio Liberty. He publishes some of this material in his paper, the radio takes this material, translates it and uses it in its broadcasts. More or less the same thing can be said of the worker of the first program of West German radio, Johannes Grotsky, and the West German journalist Elfriede Siegl who recently [word indistinct] about Moscow.

I think this list could be continued, but let us stop there for the moment.

[Gribachev] In its program statements Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe officially declare that they are not connected with any political party or emigre organization. Nevertheless, the links with the People's Labor Alliance, the NTS, have been known for a long time, (?and facts to show it exist.) I would like to know about this, in a bit more detail.

[Tumanov] It is probably necessary to begin with the history of the NTS. The fact is that this organization got a very bad reputation during the war, when it worked closely with German intelligence. After the war members of the NTS were coopted by the Central Intelligence Agency which allocated certain resources for the continuation of that organization's activity.

From the moment of the creation of Radio Liberty a very large number were working -- practically the first contingent of workers at Radio Liberty were members of the NTS. At that time, then, they occupied leading posts and basic commentators' jobs, but times began to change. The thing is that at near the end of the sixties -- beginning of the seventies, a new contingent of workers started arriving from Israel, people of Jewish nationality. You understand, it is hard for the radio station to find staff anywhere but in Israel or among the Jews who have settled in the United States. And then a dilemma arose. The fact is that they were of course excellent -- at the present time, it must be said, about 80 percent of those who work in the Russian Section are of Jewish nationality. And a very difficult situation arose. Of course they were very well aware of the fact of the cooperation of the NTS with Hitler's intelligence, with the Nazis, because many people ended up in camps thanks to the efforts of members of the People's Labor Alliance, and naturally, the administration began to feel uncomfortable. For that reason, under various pretexts, the members of the NTS started to be removed. That is, they were offered a favorable pension, special leaving benefits so that they would go and leave the station.

True, I would say that the link has not ended because of that, okay, only a few members of the NTS remain at the station, and carefully hide the fact: For example, Glen Rahr who conducts the religious broadcasts, or Aleksandr Pivanskiy who conducts the broadcasts about culture. The radio station exchanges and receives a lot of information from the NTS about life in the Soviet Union. Members of the NTS meet Soviet citizens -- fishermen, tourists, pilots -- that is, people who, because of their jobs, often spend time abroad. All this information goes to the radio station. In addition the NTS publishes two magazines. One is called FACETS (GRANI) and the other is called SOWING (POSEV). These magazines often publish material that is essential for the station, on the direct order of the radio station. Then quoting GRANI or POSEV the station broadcasts these materials.

[Biryukov] Oleg Aleksandrovich, if you have finished answering this group of questions, please will you now [words indistinct] Aleksandr Lopukhin.

[Lopukhin] Oleg Aleksandrovich, I would like you to tell us in more detail about the cooperation between Radio Liberty and the various anti-Soviet centers, including the religious anti-Soviet organizations.

[Tumanov] Well, there are many different anti-Soviet organizations in the West. I have already mentioned Keston College, which basically collects materials of a religious character about the conditon of relgion in the Soviet Union and the condition of believers in the Soviet Union. All these materials go to the radio. I have spoken about Oleg Koshevnikova who is, so to say, the link between the station and Keston College.

There are several other organizations. I could name, for example, Amnesty International's materials dealing with the Soviet Union are directly tendentious. The fact is that the part of Amnesty International, in its managing nucleus, there are two people who cooperate closely with Radio Liberty. They are Peter Reddaway, who teaches somewhere, but very often appears at the radio station and very carefully monitors the Samizdat documents which are prepared, (?partly) at the radio station, and Martin Dewhusrt who teaches in Glasgow, but spends most of his time at the radio station in the Samizdat archives. These people, using the materials of the radio station, which I said, are partly prepared at the radio station itself, later fall into the hands of Amnesty International. Therefore all the reports dealing with the Soviet Union, about the situation with human rights in the Soviet Union, this organization puts out very tendentiously. Naturally the radio station is glad to broadcast them.

What else can I say? What other concrete organizations interest you?

[Lopukhin] Well, for example, various Sovietological organizations?

[Tumanov] Well, let us say, several universities have centers for studying the Soviet Union. Such a center exists in Glasgow. I have already said that one of the teachers, Martin Dewhurst, visits the radio station very often.

Other centers, in exchange (?the radio station) sends them its research material to Oxford, Harvard, and several other large international universitites. In exchange, it gets back materials that in principle is not published, which is, perhaps, (?the theme) of a closed dissertation in these universitites. They came to the knowledge of the workers at Radio Liberty who work in the Research Department. This is what I can say about links with universities.

Well, your questions, that is, the essense of your question, naturally leaves out the link with various press organs of emigres. Nevertheless, I have already named GRANDI and POSEV, and I will name one more magazine, KONTINENT. The editor-in-chief of this magazine is Vladimir Maksimov, and this magazine, just as the daily RUSSKAYA MYSL, practically lives off financial backing by the Radio Liberty and the CIA. Springer's cover, which KONTINENT is so fond of talking about -- that is, that the money is after all, given not by intelligence, but by a West German newspaper tycoon -- is but a cover. Sevral members of the KONTINENT editorial staff -- as well as Maksimov, Violetta Iverni, Natalya Gorbanveskaya, who are members of the editorial board -- are actually employees of Radio Liberty. Most of their money is received from the radio station, and the materials published by them in KONTINENT are in principle ordered by the same radio station. Here you are...what can be said.

[Biryukov] Thank you. The TRUD daily. Yuriy Dmitriyev.

[Dmitriyev] Thank you. Oleg Aleksandrovich, do you possess information concerning the use made by the CIA through Radio Liberty of individual Soviet citizens who call themselves dissidents, for collecting spy information about our country? This is the first question. And...can I ask you another question?

[Biryukov] Yes, you can.

[Dmitriyev] Radio Liberty is quite ardently speaking in favor of human rights in the USSR. What is the situation with those rights at the station itself, at Liberty itself?

[Tumanov] Well, collection of spy information is a complex concept. How it can be gathered, one can do it in different ways. Say, there is such a person living in the city of Munich, recently from the Soviet Union -- Kranid Lyubarskiy. Kranid Lyubarskiy has compiled a special questionnaire, created a little office of his own, created this questionnaire, and in this way or another -- through journalists, diplomats, or tourists -- this questionnaire reaches the Soviet Union. Here, it is naturally not just distributed in the street, but given to people who have already acquired a reputation in the West by virtue of one or another anti-Soviet action. They are met personally, they fill in the questionnaire, put in some additional information -- often this is invented information, because we at the radio station can find out what is correct and what is not -- this can be traced in principle, but it still goes on the air. This questionnaire has been found on a person, I believe, Rapin was. His name -- the Soviet press wrote about it -- it resulted in a scandal, and incidentally the main scandal was at Radio Liberty between the present newsroom boss Eduard Kuznetsov and Kranid Lyubarskiy. They yelled at each other about something concerning...that is, Kuznetsov shouted at Lyubarskiy saying that the latter cannot quite work as a professional, that he lacks experience, once he is involved in underground work.

One can also adduce here the example of Anatoliy Shcharanskiy, who is widely known in the West. He can be described...well, I would say, as a CIA decoy, both literally and figuratively. In the period preceding Shcharanskiy's arrest, Radio Liberty repeatedly used materials prepared or gatered by him, which incidentally were sent in to be processed and edited by officers of the Central Intelligence Agency. I would like to air my guess that some CIA officers then believed that in a way active participation in activites of a political nature would be some kind of guarantee of safety for this U.S. agent, his name would be widely known in the West and he would be taken care of, if some measures are taken against him. When the Soviet authorities arrested Shcharanskiy and accused him of espionage for the United States, there was a shift in attitude toward this problem taking right before my eyes.

I would like to dwell right away on the reaction of the part of the station's personnel that is closely linked with Zionist organizations. They nicknamed Shcharanskiy himself an idiot and they also referred to the CIA officers who worked with him as idiots, because they had compromised -- let us put it this way -- ideals of emigration. Among the CIA officers, there initially was expressed regret over the failure of people in Moscow. But soon a change occurred, because clear instructions had arrived from the United States: to emphasize the fact that Shcharanskiy was not a CIA agent, that he was an innocent victim of communism and he was a fighter for human rights.

The editorial's Zionists -- I mean the people who are Zionists at Radio Liberty -- rearranged themselves immediately, but it took longer for the CIA officers. Here are two examples: As far as human rights at Radio Liberty are concerned, how can I best tell you about this? Well, in the first place, no one can come to work for Radio Liberty without first undergoing a very thorough check by the Security Department, which for this purpose still liaises with the necessary, so to speak, points; for example, if you come from France, then with French intelligence; if you come from Britain, then with the British; from Israel, with the Israeli; and after that you go to Langley where, once again, the final, if you like, conclusions as to your employment are made. If they say yes, then, in many ways, a person loses his rights. The fact of the matter is that an employee's telephones, both his office and his home phones, are periodically tapped. I would not say that 100 percent are tapped and all the time, but a person can never, so to speak, be sure that his call is not being tapped and not being recorded at any given time. This is done by bypassing the German post office services. There is a special room at the station where this center, this switchboard, is located; What do you call it, the switchboard operator, where one can connect with virtually any domestic or business telephone and record this or that call, or, so to speak, a man's whole working day.

Naturally, Radio Liberty's employees are not allowed to visit the socialist countries. Trips to some countries, for example to Yugoslavia -- West Berlin, in this case -- to Yugoslavia, to Greece, sometimes in certain instances, to the United States, West Berlin: In principle they are undertaken via one or other of the security services, that is either the security services at Radio Liberty or, say, in visits to the United States via the security services in the embassy itself.

Well, what else can I say? You know, I have just a small example regarding tapping. At home I found a bugging device, I do not know how long it was there; (?it was hanging) from the balcony. Someone came, brought it there, and left it, and many employees from time to time, during private conversations say that in their absence people have been in their apartments, rummaging through their things and looking to see if anything has been hidden in their linen. So therefore, no one is safe or sure that no one has come to check up on them in their absence, to see what they have in their house, what they can find there. Correspondence with, say, relatives in the Soviet Union: Here is an example for you, again from my own experience. When my parents wrote me from here in Moscow, the letters were sent to my home address, naturally, but they were received in Radio Liberty's security department and opened. Virtually all the correspondence between individual employees and their relatives in the Soviet Union is checked. The same thing happens with telephone calls. If, say, it is a call to Moscow or any Soviet town it is automatically recorded. That is absolutely exact; that is, so to speak, all about human rights.

[Biryukov] Oleg Aleksandrovich, excuse me, if I might just add something to that: You said that Radio Liberty employees who visit other countries are subjected to the closest scrutiny. What happens when they return? Surely they have to give a precise account of where they were, what they did, and who they met?

[Tumanov] Look, I will answer the question in this way: The thing is, if a person has simply gone on leave, then all he has to do is to let the security services where he has gone know what his route is, where he is staying, and for how long. Then if, during his leave, say, he did not meet any Soviet citizens or people interested in the radio station in the sense of transmitting or receiving information, then a report [words indistinct] is not necessary. But, if he was, say, in Las Palmas, and got to know Soviet seamen and was told something, then this person must present a written report about this specific conversation and hand it over to the security services.

Well, working on business of some kind in, say, New York, at Radio Liberty, true, as a freelance worker, was Zhenya Ruben. Zhenya Ruben used to be a Soviet sports observer. He went off to Israel, but he did not get as far as Israel. He got as far as the United States and evidently decided to immediately take the bull by the horns. Perhaps he was (?imbued) with the glory of (?Hearst), and so he founded his own newspaper business and began publishing a newspaper in Russian for new emigres. He tried it for a few months, then checked all his main editorial staff and went to Radio Liberty as a sports observer and an editor for programs about life in the United States. By virtue of the fact that he, so to speak, had to provide reports about various international competitions, Zhenya Ruben frequently went, frequently met with Soviet sportsmen. He met them -- I do not mean meetings like you and I are meeting here at the roundtable, so to speak -- he got in with them -- some of them remember him -- so he could get certain information, could hit on something. Afterward he would compile detailed reports. Incidentally, I held one of these reports in my own hands. When the Winter Olympics were held in Sarajevo, Zhenya Ruben, as the Radio Liberty correspondent was sent there, but he did not get an accreditation. He stayed a few days before returning to Munich and commented on the games from the television. But, he made a detailed report about all his meetings with Soviet sportsmen during the few days he spent in Sarajevo, where it was (?signed) literally who he met, spoke about such-and-such, this, that, and the other. This was sent to the security services.

[Mozgovoy] Thank you. SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA newspaper, Aleksandr Mozgovoy. In Radio Liberty's programs the question of human rights violations in the USSR is often whipped up. As a rule, they talk about alleged discrimination against persons of Jewish nationality in our country, or about the persecution of those who wish to go to Israel. It would be interesting to know how such information is prepared and where its sources lie.

That is the first part of my question, and the second is this: How are the numerous facts about anti-Semitism in the West reflected in the broadcasts of Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe?

[Tumanov] As for the first part of your question, I will say that the so-called Jewish question, the situation of Jews in the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, is carefully blown up on the pages of the Western press in order to cause national strife among the people, say, of the Soviet Union. Prime importance is given to this question. All the facts in this case emanating from the Soviet Union -- and incidentally there is very little -- are supplemented with materials supplied by various people, undeserving of any confidence whatsoever, because they get the information out of their own heads, especially regarding the situation of Jews. All these materials later find their way into the press, and Radio Liberty gives them great importance. I would say of the overall broadcast volume, if we take say 100 percent, about 40 percent of the broadcasts are allocated to the Jewish question and the situation of the Jews in the Soviet Union. Here no small part is played by the fact that 80 percent -- as I have already said -- of the staff on the Russian Service are emigres from the Soviet Union, Jews, possessing or having adopted, so to speak, a Zionist and pro-Zionist orientation.

What can I add to this? Well, the situation of the Jews in the Soviet Union is given very much attention by various international organizations, in particular, say the Zionist organiztion National Conference on Soviet Jewry. One of the tools of Zionism is the Interparliamentary Group for Human Rights in the Soviet Union, created with the active support of parliamentarians from various countries, but under Isarel's control. The organization's headquarters is in Washington. No small part is played here by Israel. The fact is, the capacity of Israeli broadcasting is not very great, and so the Israeli authorities, Zionist organizations, regard Radio Liberty as a mouthpiece for conducting a pro-Israeli line and the line on the Jewish question. I also know that talks are being conducted on Radio Liberty antennas being located on Isareli territory. What can be said here in addition to this? It is planned to create a special subdepartment of the radio station in Tel Aviv, whose functions will include not only collecting information on the situation in the Middle East, but also liasion with Isareli Zionist circles. About a year ago, the decision was made in Washington, within the framework of Radio Liberty broadcasts, to allocate a special broadcast, or even a special radio, to be named Radio Maccabee, Makkavey. This broadcast will be devoted, would be orientated only to the Soviet Jews. It is now still in the stage of being put together, that is, doubtless a special archive will be created for the broadcast. The staff has not been selected yet, although there is staff at the radio station, but I think new forces will be recruited for this. The sum that is to be allocated to the radio station has not yet been fixed but is in the works, so to speak.

Well, naturally, all Radio Liberty broadcasts tell of anti-Semitism in the USSR. But, if you listen to these broadcasts over a few days, say, you will learn a great deal about anti-semitism in the USSR but you will never hear of any cases of anti-semitism in the West. But this is a very, very acute question in the West. Much is written and spoken about in the West, but Radio Liberty never tells of such cases as profanation of Jewish cemeteries, profanation of synagogues.

[Biryukov] Thank you. Now I want to ask my colleague, Pavel Kuznetsov, who is representing also the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting, just as I am, to speak.

[Kuznetsov] My question, Oleg Aleksandrovich, is about the interference of Western radio stations in the internal affairs of other countries. Well-known examples of this are the sharp increase in the intensity of radio broadcasting to various countries depending on the political and international situation. An example of this was the Voice of America, which immediately after the raids on Tripoli and Banghazi, broadcast 15 times an editorial in Arabic appealing for the overthrow of the internal order. That is one example.

At your press conference, in your statement, you touched on the question of interference by Radio Liberty in the internal affairs of other countries and in the FRG and Austria in particular. Could you please give us come specific examples of such interference?

[Tumanov] Well, in the first place, I am not a specialist on international law and I do not intend to pass judgement on a large scale, as the saying goes. But as far as I understand it, the very presence of subversive radio centers on the territory of the FRG is already to some extent an interference in the internal affairs of that state.

You see, Radio Liberty was always, a clear, or rather, the Radio Liberty broadcasts always precisely reflect the foreign policy of the United States.

Presently the United States is extremely concerned with preserving its military bases and extending its military bases on FRG territory; preserving and perhaps extending, its military intelligence schools, which are not only in Garmisch; and the stationing on FRG territory of its missile installations. This whole arsenal is opposed by the majority of the FRG population. This is strongly felt particularly among young people. There are many pacifist youth organizations, in particular, a major Greens movement.

Radio Liberty has been given instructions to repudiate this movement in its broadcasts. How is this done? Well, it is done in an elementary way. Certain people from emigre circles who cooperate with the radio stations as freelance correspondents infiltrate these organizations and obtain all the necessary information. This information arrives at the radio station, is concocted into the shape of some commentary or other, and afterward some of these commentaries find their way into the right-wing West German press, or they may be used by West German radio and television. In this way, they try to undermine the pacifist movement. This is, so to speak, one example.

I could give you more specific details of a second example concerning Austria. I have some written material about that here. In Austria there is a firm called Intora. It is located at 52, Hadikgstrasse, Vienna-Penzing. Officially, this firms is engaged in studying public opinion and market research. The head of Intora is a CIA agent, [Helmudt Eigner. He has engaged several dozen Austrian citizens to work for him. All the information he obtained, the lists of poll respondents, are sent to the head of Radio Liberty's analytical department, Hart who is also a CIA official.

I could say that the radio station's management is very worried, that if the Government of Austria, which is in principle neutral, finds out what Intora really is, it might close that office down.

There is an analagous office in Salzburg, too. Its address is 4, Rennachstrasse. This office is under the guise of the representation of the Council for International Radio Broadcasting. It is equipped with all the necessary apparatus for recording any conversations that take place there, eavesdropping equipment. That is enough said about Austria.

Well, speaking of the morals of Radio Liberty workers, we could say a lot of interesting things. Drug addiction, that is, so to speak a very widespread phenomenon at the radio station. Here, if you like are just a few names: Peter Dornon, head of the Samizdat section, does not risk coming to the radio station during working hours; he works in the evening. Why? Because he is a drug addict. This is obvious, and he has been advised not to appear too often in public. A certain Ruslan Gilles-Hanner, who words in the Russian Section of Radio Liberty and is also a representative of the Trade Union at the radio station, deals in drugs. Oleg Katsis does the same. Aleksandr Peruanskiy does the same. This is just about drugs, but one of the commentators in the Russian Service, a certain Levin, Leuden, found himself involved in a rather unpleasand story, when the yacht he was in with a driend was detained by the police and in it was found, so to say, a fairly large quantity of arms. Which of them was, so to say, the initiator of the future deal I do not know, but in any case both were held for a certain time by the police and were interrogated.

[Biryukov] Thank you. Vladimir Vladimovich, your question is the last for today.

[Ponomarev] Oleg Aleksandrovich, the namesof Gladilin, Kuznetsov, Maksimov often figure in Radio Liberty programs. Do you know these people? At the same time, you mentioned the magazine KONTINENT which claims to be the leader in emigre anti-Soviet literature. How well based are these claims?

[Tumanov] The people you have just listed, basically in the majority, claim to be writers, so to speak, they claim that they are bringing their thought to the Western intelligentsia, and describe the horros and terrors of Soviet life. None of them has written anything sensible about the West. Let us take Gladilin. He is on the staff of Radio Liberty, in the Paris branch of Radio Liberty; a very unpleasant person. There are three commentators at Radio Liberty in Paris, among them Gladilin in particular, and the Minsk [corrects himself] the Munich headquarters gets the most denunciations from them, I think, against each other, and most of them from Gladilin, in particular.

Viktor Nekrasov is also in Paris. He lives off Radio Liberty, so to say, on the cultural level. He cannot write anything in particular, so he describes, so to say, his walks along the Paris boulevards. They take this material from him because it is considered that Viktor Nekrasov, is so to speak, a name that is familiar to listeners in the Soviet Union, and never mind if he writes all sorts of senile nonsense, it is necessary to support the old man, so let him work with the radio.

Vladimir Maksimov, the editor in chief of the magazine KONTINENT, is a very pleasant person. At one time, when the idea of this magazine was born, it was thought up with the idea of uniting all the antisocialist forces in the West, that is to interest not just in Soviet problems. For a long time they could not find a person, so to speak for the role of editor in chief. Vladimir Maksimov turned up. I do not know how or through which connections; he has certain connections in the West, powerful connections, let us say, in Israel. Anyway, he got this job, and the magazine came out. It used to come out extremely irregularly; if the first ones were interesting, so to speak, for an emigree reader, by today the magazine has outlived itself. Maksimov's wallet is empty, and he too lives more or less off Radio Liberty.

[Biryukov] Our meeting for today is over. But we shall continue our conversation about the subversive activity of Radio Liberty, because the volume of revelations continues to expand. Thanks to all those taking part in the meeting. Good-bye, comrades.

## REPORT ON BEGINNING OF POLLARD ESPIONAGE TRIAL

LD050701 Moscow TASS in English 0650 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] Washington June 5 TASS -- During the trial that started Wednesday Pollard, former civil servant of the U.S. Navy, said that he had been part of an espionage network of Israel in the United States.

Pollard and his wife pleaded guilty of passing over to the Israeli intelligence service U.S. classified documents.

According to the UPI news agency, the fact that Pollard quickly acknowledged his guilt made it unnecessary for the U.S. Administration to hold a long and noisy trial which would reveal the details of the large-scale espionage activities of Israel, U.S. 'strategic ally', on the American territory. News agencies also point out that in exchange for the acknowledgement of his guilt, the U.S. Department of Justice removed a number of counts from Pollard's indictment and promised to reduce his term of imprisonment.

U.S. RESOLUTION ON TRUSTEESHIP OF MICRONESIA HIT

LD51152 Moscow TASS in English 1115 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] New York June 5 TASS -- TASS correspondent Vyacheslav Chenyshev reports:

The U.N. Trusteeship Council has ended its 35th session. Ignoring the will of the international community and grossly violating the U.N. Charter, the declaration on granting independence to colonial countries and proeples, the United States and Britian and France, its closest allies, who hold the majority in the council, forced on it a resolution on terminating the operation of an agreement on the administration of the strategic trust territory of the Pacific Islands. Under the absurd pretext of the United States' "fulfillment" of its commitments as a state responsible for its administration and the right to "self-determination" to have allegedly been implemented by the people of Micronesia in the course of the "plebiscites" on unequal "agreements", they would like to enslave the Micronsian people for all times.

From the U.N. Trusteeship to annexation by the United States -- that is the future which neocolonialists prepare for the Micronesians. They are in a hurry to convert the Pacific islands into a downtrodden appendage of the Pentagon, a huge military-strategic, including nuclear, bridgehead of the United States in the Pacific region.

The Soviet delegation opposed the shameless farce meant to disguise the flagrant trampling of the peoples' right to freedom and self-determination. Attempts are made to use the Trusteeship Council as a screen to cover up the actions by the administrative authority in Micronesia, which are at variance with the U.N. Charter, and to push through unlawful decisions, Ye.G. Kutovoi, representatives of the USSR, said at the conluding meeting. Under Article 83 of the U.N. Charter, the Trusteeship Council is not vested with any powers as regards changing and, the more so, terminating the operationof the agreement on trusteeship over the strategic trust territory of the Pacific islands. The agreement was endorsed not by the Trusteeship Council but by the Security Council.

This is why the Trusteeship Council does not have the right even to consider the question of ending trusteeship over Micronesia. The destiny of the Micronesian people is a component of the problem of decolonization and the United Nations Organisation should retain its responsibility for this territory until it achieves genuine independence. The uniltaral and unlawful actions by the United States towrds Micronesia cannot be recognized as valid.

Over a hundred petitions by representatives of the public and political circles, and political circles, and ordinary citizens of many countries, including Western ones, came in to the council during the session. A group of members of the European Parliament indicated that the actions by the United States and its partners towards the people of Micronesia are a mockery of democracy.

Representatives of the Micronesian people also took the floor at the session. But the Western majority cynically ignored thier opinion. They said that over the 40 years of the administration over their homeland, the United States, being guided by its geostrategic ambitions, did everything to hold up the development of the trust territory and the only thing in which it suceeded was it militarization.

Until today the land of Micronesia bleeds as a result of the implementation of the intensive nuclear weapons tests programme, a programme which inflicted irreparable damage on the health of the indigenous population and the environment of Micronesia and, moreover, a vast territory of the Pacific region. Epidemics of diseases are raging among the population, infant mortality rate is catastrophically high and unemployment rose to an astronomical level.

The international community qualifies, and rightly so, the shameful line of the Western countries in the trusteeship council as an attempt to transfer colonialism into the 21st century.

## CIA BOOSTS 'SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES' IN AFRICAN CONTINENT

LD032232 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in English 1630 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Excerpt] During the years in power in the United States of the present administration, the CIA has considerably boosted the scope of its subversive activities in African countries. Such a conclusion can be drawn from the following data. At present the United States intelligence agency possesses 40 residencies and 50 strongposts in African countries. As the Nigerian newspaper NATIONAL HERALD notes, this is by a third more than 6 years ago. The main CIA headquarters are in Rabat, Morocco; Cairo, Egypt; Monrovia, Liberia; Kinshasa, Zaire; Nairobi, Kenya; and Pretoria, South Africa. The number of American spies has also grown: Those who are engineering and waging a secret war against the states of the African Continent. According to available data, now between 900 and 1500 Central Intelligence agents are operating in various African countries. That is almost a third of the whole personnel of the American intelligence and subversive agency.

It should be taken into account that many Americans (missionaries), tourists, businessmen, journalists are frequently fulfilling so-called (?single) tasks of this agency during their trips to African countries. Many CIA agents are working under the guise of diplomats, trade representatives, economic counsellors and workers of so-called Peace Corps. Recently the stakes were placed on stepping up subversive activities in Africa, in the United States interests, by the hands of Africans themselves. For that purpose the CIA has boosted the network of hired agents from among the local population. According to the latest estimates the number of such correspondents, as the Americans call them, has reached 1,500 to 2,000 men. The amount of allocations earmarked to pay for the criminal actions of the U.S. intelligence agency in Africa is certainly kept secret. However, there is every ground to presume that it runs over $50 million annually.

JAPANESE 'DISTORTIONS' OF WWII HISTORY PROTESTED

LD052050 Moscow TASS in English 1912 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] Beijing June 6 TASS -- The Chinese side has again expressed indignation over the publication of a new edition of the history manual for secondary schools in Japan with the approval of the Ministry of Education. In the new edition of the history manual, contrary to historical facts, an attempt has been made to whitewash the crimes perpetrated by the Japanese military in China and in other parts of Asia during World War Two.

Speaking at a press conference for foreign and Chinese journalists, a spokesman of the PRC' Ministry of Foreign Affairs stated: "We paid attention to a Japanese press report on the publication of a history manual for secondary schools in Japan with the approval of the Ministry of Education. Many a situation described in the manual contradict historical facts. This cannot but arouse our concern".

"The Chinese Government", he recalled, "has repeatedly set out its stand concerning this manual. The Japanese Government, for its part, made promises about correcting the distortions contained in the manual and concerning the fact of the unleashing of an aggressive war by Japanese militarism in the past. However, unfortunately, the Japanese Ministry of Education again made a step which affects the sentiments of the Chinese people and of the peoples of other Asian countries". "We have always opposed, oppose and shall oppose any actions aimed at falsifying history or at colouring the aggressive war", the spokesman of the PRC's Foreign Ministry emphasized.

SHIPPING DELEGATION VISITS CHINA

OW060520 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1700 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Excerpts] Dear listeners: A delegation from the All-Union Steamship Company under the Soviet Ministry of the Maritime Fleet recently visited China. The visit was made in accordance with a protocol on transport of foreign trade goods signed in January this year in Beijing between Soviet and Chinese transport organizations. Our station reporter (Begus) made the following report on the event:

The All-Union Steamship Company was set up in 1929. After the founding of the People's Republic of China, the All-Union Steamship Company was a reliable transporter for China's foreign trade organization. Soviet ships handled the transportation for China's foreign trade goods. Though it was regrettable that the mutually beneficial cooperation was discontinued in the 1960's, it was restored this year. A delegation from the All-Union Steamship Company recently visited China and signed some agreements aimed at developing shipping cooperation.

(Koliyajak), vice president of the All-Union Steamship Company and head of the delegation, said: The primary purpose of the visit was to establish contact with Beijing's shipping company, which is the general agent at Chinese ports for all foreign shipping companies, including the Soviet shipping company. We have discussed questions concerning the establishment of an office of the All-Union Steamship Company in Shanghai. We have also discussed with our Chinese comrades how to make joint efforts to shorten the loading-unloading time for Soviet ships in Chinese ports, and other questions.

The talks proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. We obtained detailed and satisfactory answers to all the questions of interest.

(Koliyajak) added: During the 2-week visit to China, we visited five Chinese ports -- Dalian, Qinhuangdao, Xingang [Tianjin], Shanghai, and Nantong. The visit enabled us to learn the loading-unloading operations and see berths, warehouses, and loading-unloading equipment in Chinese ports. We also explored the possibility of Soviet merchant ships entering some Chinese ports.

During the visit, the two sides signed an agreement for 1986-89 on maintenance and repair of the Soviet steamship company's ships in Chinese ports, an agreement on establishing a Soviet steamship company office in Shanghai and establishing a Chinese shipping company office in the Soviet Black Sea port of Odessa, and an agreement on shipping lumber from the Soviet Far East to Chinese ports by Soviet ships. The two sides also exchanged views and information on the prospects of cooperation.

Comrade (Koliyajak) said: All of the Soviet delegation members have a warm memory of the visit to China. We can recall with satisfaction our work together with Chinese comrades. We have left part of our heart in China, made some new friends there, and met many Chinese people and harbor workers. Wherever we went, we could feel the warmth toward Soviet people and their aspirations for developing friendship and cooperation with Soviet people. We have seen how hard Chinese workers work for China's prosperity. I would like to take this opportunity to wish Chinese people success in economic construction.

## SUPREME SOVIET'S VOSS RECEIVES WOMEN'S DELEGATION

PM060924 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Jun 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under general headline "Official Reports"]

[Text] On 3 June A.E. Voss, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of Nationalities, received a delegation of the All-China Women's Federation headed by Wang Shuxian, member of the federation's standing committee and secretariat. The visitors are in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Committee of Soviet Women.

A friendly conversation was held in which V.V. Tereshkova, chairman of the Committee of Soviet Women, took part.

## FURTHER REPORTS ON END OF MPRP CONGRESS

### Work Concludes

PM051254 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Jun 86 First Edition p 5

[Special Correspondents N. Prozhogin, Yu. Shpakov report: "Inspiring Goals: The 19th MPRP Congress Has Finished Work"]

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 31 May -- The 19th MPRP Congress finished work in Ulaanbaatar today. The delegates discussed topical questions relating to the country's life, the further improvement of the style and methods of party organizations' work, and the strengthening of Mongolia's ties with fraternal states. The congress clearly demonstrated Mongolian Communists' indestructible loyalty to the great ideas of Marxism-Leninism and the principles of socialist internationalism and their determination to steadfastly follow the path of socialist building.

The party forum rated highly the role of Mongolian-Soviet friendship in the development of the Republic's economy, the achievement of major transformations, and the improvement of the people's well-being. Firm confidence was expressed that the all-around cooperation between Mongolia and the USSR and other socialist countries will strengthen and broaden and be enriched with effective new forms.

The foreign guests who addressed the congress noted the great significance of Mongolia's historical experience for the developing countries that have chosen a path oriented toward socialism. The successes achieved by Mongolia's working people in building the new society will serve as a guide for the many peoples who actively advocate peace, independence, and social justice and wage a struggle against imperialism's intrigues.

The congress delegates and guests unanimously supported the USSR's peace-loving foreign policy and the constructive Soviet proposals aimed at removing the threat of nuclear war, completely eliminating the arsenals of nuclear and chemical weapons before the end of this century, and banning space-strike arms.

There has been worldwide recognition of Mongolia's consistent efforts aimed at strengthening mutual trust and security in Asia and developing mutual understanding and cooperation among the region's states. It was noted that Mongolia's position on questions of creating an international legal mechanism that would exclude the use of force in relations among Asian and Pacific countries corresponds entirely to the idea advanced by the Soviet Union of a comprehensive and gradual approach to the problem of ensuring security in Asia.

The congress adopted a resolution on the report of the MPRP Central Committee and the MPRP Central Auditing Commssion. There was full approval for the domestic and foreign policy course and the practical activity of the party Central Committee and the conclusions and tasks set out in Comrade J. Batmonh's report. The resolution on the draft "Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of Mongolia for 1986-1990" points out that this document fully meets the program provisions and the party's course aimed at developing social production, increasing its efficiency, and further improving the people's material prosperity. The congress unanimously approved the basic guidelines for the country's development. Amendments and additions to the MPRP Statutes were also ratified.

The congress elected the following leading party organs: the MPRP Central Committee and the MPRP Central Auditing Commission.

The first session of the newly elected MPRP Central Committee was held. Jambyn Batmonh was elected general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee. The congress participants greeted this announcement with prolonged applause.

J. Batmonh, B. Altangerel, B. Bejid, D. Molomjamts, T. Namsray, T. Ragchaa, and D. Sodnom were elected to the MPRP Central Committee Politburo; N. Jagbaral, S. Lubsangombo, and B. Lamjab were elected candidate members of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo; and T. Balhaajab, P. Damdin, B. Dejid, D. Molomjamts, and T. Namsray were elected secretaries of the MPRP Central Committee.

(D.) Yondonsuren was elected chairman of the MPRP Central Auditing Commission.

A short closing speech was delivered by J. Batmonh. He noted that the congress had been held in an atmosphere of principled party exactingness, professionalism, criticism, and self-criticism. The main avenues of the party's activity for the next 5 years and the concrete tasks of socialist-building in Mongolia were defined. The congress documents are to provide guidance for action for communists and all working people in the country.

The conscious, creative activity of every worker is the guarantee of further successes, the MPRP Central Committee general secretary went on. The party's ideological and organizational work must be directed primarily to developing mass initiative. Congress delegates must set an example in the implementation of its instructions.

Party organizations must do much to ensure the restructuring of the national economy on the basis of scientific and technical progress and to eliminate formalism, bureaucracy, and excessive speech making. There are quite a few difficulties to overcome and for that reason it is important to strive everywhere to achieve unity of word and deed, strengthen discipline, and increase responsibility for the end results of work.

In conclusion J. Batmonh thanked the foreign delegates who had taken part in the party forum's work. He expressed confidence that the Mongolian people would achieve significant new successes in progress along the path to socialism.

The 19th MPRP Congress was declared over.

The Internationale was played in the hall.

## Reception Speeches Cited

PM060316 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Jun 86 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Reception in Ulaanbaatar"]

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 31 May -- The MPRP Central Committee organized a reception today in honor of foreign delegations that took part in the work of the 19th MPRP Congress.

Welcoming the foreign guests, MPRP Central Committee General Secretary J. Batmonh stressed that the 19th MPRP Congress demonstrated the monolithic unity of the party and the people and confirmed the party's constantly growing role in the life of society.

The forum provided an objective analysis of the present state of affairs in the country, revealed shortcomings, outlined ways to eliminate them, and defined the basic tasks of party foreign policy. It is the duty of every communist and working person to successfully implement congress decisions.

The work of the 19th MPRP Congress and the speeches there by representatives of fraternal parties were permeated with a spirit of proletarian internationalism and militant solidarity in the common struggle for peace, social progress, and a happy future for mankind.

The supreme party forum reaffirmed its resolve to continue to steadily develop and expand collaboration with the CPSU -- the party of the great Lenin -- and other communist and workers parties and to strengthen solidarity with everyone engaged in the struggle for national and social liberation and against imperialism and war.

The MPRP Central Committee general secretary wished the foreign guests good health and happiness and further successes in building the new society and in the struggle for the triumph of noble ideas, peace, and friendship among the peoples.

He proposed a toast in honor of the MPRP, the unity and cohesion of the international communist and workers movement and all progressive and anti-imperialist forces, and world peace.

V.I. Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, spoke on behalf of the foreign guests in the hall. He congratulated J. Batmonh and all Mongolian Communists on the successful conclusion of the 19th MPRP Congress.

Your congress, the CPSU delegation head stressed, has taken a worthy place among the supreme party forums held in socialist countries this year. It provided answers to important questions facing the Mongolian people today and elaborated a realistic large-scale socioeconomic development plan for the period ahead.

We sensed in Comrade J. Batmonh's report and delegates' speeches a genuine concern to further increase and develop the economy, science, culture, and socialist democracy, and enhance the people's well-being -- in short, everything that fills the concept of socialism with real vital content.

The broad prospects opened up by the congress and the thoroughly considered specific decisions made by it will undoubtedly impart a powerful boost to the activeness of the masses and mobilize the party and the entire people to new achievements in building socialism.

We guests of the congress have been greatly impressed by the atmosphere of genuine internationalism in which the congress proceeded and the party's unwavering loyalty to the Leninist principles of militant solidarity among communists demonstrated by it. The congress convincingly confirmed the MPRP's desire to help in every way to strengthen the socialist community and unite the international communist and workers movement and all anti-imperialist forces.

Today, when the policy of U.S. imperialist circles and their allies have gravely exacerbated the world situation and aggressive forces are trying to make brute force the norm of international life, the will of our parties to strengthen the unity of the socialist community and promote joint actions by all peace-loving forces is an indispensable condition for a successful struggle against the threat of war and in favor of establishing the principles of peaceful coexistence and creating a durable international security system.

We are confident that the Communists and all working people in Mongolia will cope honorably with the majestic tasks set by the congress. This is guaranteed by the unity and cohesion of the party, so vividly reaffirmed by the congress, and its inviolable Marxist-Leninist ideological stances. This is guaranteed by the firm support given to MPRP policy by the entire Mongolian people. This is guaranteed by the close bonds of international solidarity uniting your country with the Soviet Union and the great socialist community.

All of us cordially wish Communists and working people in Mongolia complete success in carrying out the decisions ofthe 19th MPRP Congress and further confident progress along the path of socialist creation. We cordially congratulate Comrade J. Batmonh, the members and candidate members of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo, and all Central Committee members on their election to high party posts and wish them good health and new labor successes for the good of the party and the people.

The reception took place in an atmosphere of cordiality and fraternal friendship.

PRAVDA Editorial

PM051429 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Jun 86 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "The Dynamism of Socialism"]

[Text] Probably never before has the newness of the tasks arising before the peoples of the world been felt to acutely as in our time, a time characterized by major shifts in both the socioeconomic and the scientific and technical spheres. The tasks that are arising at the current stage of human society's development are being tackled most purposefully and energetically by the socialist countries. After all, socialism is oriented toward the future by its very nature; it is called upon to create the future.

Genuinely Leninist traditions of innovativeness were graphically demonstrated by the 27th CPSU Congress which marked a watershed in the life of our society. Having subjected the specific features of the current stage in domestic and foreign policy to an in-depth analysis, the congress elaborated the strategy of the acceleration of the country's socioeconomic development and the enhancement of the people's prosperity.

The dynamism and vitality of socialism was also convincingly demonstrated by the recent congresses of the ruling Marxist-Leninist parties in the fraternal socialist community countries, including the 19th Congress of the MPRP which has just ended.

The congress was held during a period marked by two important dates in Mongolia's history -- the recent 65th anniversary of the foundation of the MPRP and the upcoming 65th anniversary of the victory of the Mongolian revolution. During this historically very short period, the Mongolian people, under the leadership of the MPRP, overcame the burdensome legacy of feudalism and achieved noteworthy successes in building the new life along the path of noncapitalist development in accordance with Lenin's teaching. In close cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries, they achieved what the Mongols could only dream about in the past. A social system based on the principles of social justice has been established in the Republic and has ensured the progressive growth of the production forces, a steady rise in the population's living standards, and the access of the broad masses to modern culture and science.

The example set by socialist Mongolia is acquiring increasing topicality and importance for formerly enslaved peoples lagging behind in their social and economic development, peoples who are casting off the chains of colonial and neocolonial dependence, trying to find the most effective way to the future for themselves, and choosing the socialist orientation.

In summing up the results of the work in the implmentation of the decisions of the preceding congress and the directives of the party Central Committee 8th Extraordinary plenum, the 19th MPRP Congress had every reason to note that as a result of intensive, selfless labor on the part of the working class, cooperative livestock breeding peasantry, and the national intelligenstis, a reliable base has been established in the country for confident progress toward new heights of socialist building and an increasingly full satisfaction of the working people's material and spiritual requirements.

These were precisely the objectives at the focus of attention of the congress participants who imparted to the congress an atmosphere of a responsible approach, characteristic of Communists, to the country's pressing problems. The delegates' speeches were filled with a desire to assess the actual situation objectively and to expose candidly, from party positions, existing shortcomings and omissions and to outline specific measures to eliminate them.

The congress of the Mongolian Communists defined the main course of the party's domestic and foreign policy for the near future. Approving the Basic Guidelines for the Country's Economic and Social Development in 1986-1990, the congress expressed confidence that the coming Eigth 5-year Plan will be an important stage in the implmentation of the party's program task of creating the material and technical base of socialism on Mongolian soil. The congress outlined specific measures to further develop the party's leading and guiding role, strengthen internal party democracy, and renew the sytle of ideological and organizational work that must be brought into line with the new demands of the times.

Close cooperation between the socialist community countries is an important precondition for the realization of their creative plans. This cooperation accords with the interests of each fraternal country and world socialism as a whole. In this sphere, too, life is making new demands. Merely expanding cooperation is no longer enough. It is necessary to raise it to a qualitiatively new level in keeping with the new stage of socialist economic integration. In this light, the 19th MPRP Congress emphasized in particular the importance of the Long-Term Program for Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation Between the MPR and the USSR for the Period Through the Year 2000 and also of the Comprehensive Program for CEMA Countries Scientific and Technical Progress.

The 19th MPRP Congress paid much attention to international issues. It expressed full solidarity with the peace-loving foreign policy initiatives of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, backed wholeheartedly the Soviet program for delivering mankind from nuclear and other mass destruction weapons by the year 2000, and favored the implmentation of the idea of a comprehensive approach to the problem of ensuring security in Asia. From the congress rostrum in Ulaanbaatar, at the heart of the Asian Continent, the proposal advanced earlier by socialist Mongolia for creating a mechanism tht would preclude the utilization of force in relations between the states of Asia and the Pacific Ocean was reaffirmed. The pesence at the congress of 73 delegations from 66 states in another indication of Mongolia's growing prestige in the international arena.

The Mongolian Communist and all Mongolia's working people are embarking on the implementation of the congress decision. They can be confident that in seeking to achieve the set aims they will have the continued all-round support of the Soviet Union and the countries united by the fraternal bonds of the socialist community.

Soviet people note with satisfaction the invariable determination of the Mongolian Communists to continue to strengthen the traditional friendship and fraternal cooperation between the CPSU and the MPRP and the USSR and the MPR on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism.

DPRK PARTY JOURNAL DELEGATION VISITS USSR

SK052350 Moscow International Service in Korean 1130 GMT 31 May 86

[Text] Dear listeners: At the invitation of the editorial department of the magazine KOMMUNIST, a delegation of KULLOJA, organ of the Workers Party of Korea [WPK], is visiting our country. A station correspondent met with Kim Yong-hak, responsible editor-in-chief, prior to his departure, and asked him to speak about his impressions of his visit to the Soviet Union.

[Begin Kim recording] First of all, let me express my brotherly greetings to the fraternal Soviet people in connection with the visit to the Soviet Union by the KULLOJA delegation. Our KULLOJA delegation is visiting the Soviet Union at a significant time when the friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and the Soviet Union are developing to a new, high stage.

Relations between our two countries have been developing and strengthening anew in all fields -- political, economic, and cultural -- since our people's great leader Comrade Kim Il-song visited the Soviet Union and met with Soviet leaders. We are very happy that we are able to visit the Soviet Union at a significant period when the 25th anniversary of the signing of the Korea-Soviet treaty of amity, friendship, and mutual assistance is approaching. During our stay in the Soviet Union, our delegation toured various places such as plants, enterprises, party institutions, and cultural institutions in Moscow and Ul'yanovskaya Oblast. In the course of these visits we could see with admiration that new upswings are being effected in the struggle for the consummation of a developed socialist society and for communism, tasks put forward by the 27th CPSU Congress, under the wise leadership of the CPSU Central Committee led by the respected Mikhail Gorbachev.

During our (?9-day) visit, we visited such places as district party offices, a furniture plant, and an (?automation) plant in Ul'yanovskaya. We saw that the Soviet working people are effecting new upsurges in the implementation of the programmatic tasks put forward by the CPSU congress. We toured all such places with the desire to learn from the resolve of the Soviet people, who we are convinced will successfully carry out the decisions made by the congress without fail. In the course of visiting various Soviet plants, enterprises, and other cultural institutions, we met many Soviet people and realized that the Soviet people have warm friendly love for our Korean people. Many of them supported and encouraged our Korean people regarding the successes won in socialist construction in the DPRK, while at the same time extending their solidarity with our people in their struggle for our paramount national task -- reunification of the divided fatherland.

We were greatly encouraged by this. With the positive support and encouragement of the Soviet Union, the world's socialist countries, and all the world's revolutionary peoples, we will reunify our fatherland peacefully without fail, after forcing the U.S. imperialists to withdraw from South Korea. Availing myself of this opportunity I wholeheartedly wish the Soviet people greater successes in their struggle to implement the decisions made by the CPSU congress under the wise leadership of the CPSU Central Committee led by the respected Mikhail Gorbachev. Also, I extend our solidarity with the Soviet people in their struggle against the aggression and war maneuvers of the imperialists and for defense of peace and security in the world. [end recording]

## DRA ISSUES PROTEST NOTE TO FRANCE

LD041926 Moscow TASS in English 1643 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] Kabul June 4 TASS The French charge d'affaires ad interim in Afghanistan was presented a note of portest which says that the anti-Afghan campaign, that is being fanned up in France, is being viewed by the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan as direct interference in the affairs of Afghanistan and a violation of all international norms.

The note says that on the initiative of a French organisation that goes by the name of "Afghanistan's International Bureau," and with the permission of the French authorities, hearings called "The True Road of a Political Settlement in Afghanistan," were held in the building of the French National Assembly. French politicians and officials, a number of representatives of the diplomatic corps and also some ringleaders of the Afghan counter-revolution were invited to them.

The DRA, the note says, views the holding of these hearings as the beginning of yet another hostile campaign intended to encourage the criminal activity of the counter-revolution and intensify the aggressive undeclared war waged by imperialism and the international reaction against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

On the invitation of "Afghanistan's International Bureau" a delegation of Afghan counter-revolutionaries will tour France and is expected to be received by the chairman of the French National Assebmly Jacques Chaban-Delmas. It has become known, the note stresses further, that the French authorities have allowed the above-mentioned organisation to launch hostile anti-Afghan activities in the European parliament as well.

The Government and working people of the DRA, the note says further, emphatically condemn such incendiary actions, demand that an end be put to them and hold that such actions contradict the interests of strengthening peace and security in the region and in the world as a whole, create difficulties in relations between the two countries.

## ARMY, MILITIA DAYS INSTITUTED IN DRA

PM051343 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 May 86 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Army Day Instituted"]

[Text] Kabul, 30 May -- A session of the DRA Revolutionary Council Presidium was held here chaired by B. Karmal.

Taking into account the important role played by the DRA Armed Forces in defending the revolutionary gains and ensuring the Republic's territorial integrity and independence, the DRA Revolutionary Council Presidium instituted an Army Day, to be celebrated annually 19 August, and also a Sarandoy (People's Militia) Day, to be celebrated 1 October.

Other questions and legislative acts were also examined during the session.

PLIGHT OF AFGHANS IN PAKISTAN, IRAN VIEWED

PM051615 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 25 May 86 p 5

[TASS report: "Dupes: On the Fate of Afghans in Pakistan and Iran"]

[Text] Kabul, 24 May -- The artificially created and constantly fueled propaganda campaign on the so-called "Afghan refugee question" has recently been increasingly rebounding against its organizers and protectors -- the reactionary circles of Pakistan, the United States, and Iran. It is becoming increasingly clear to the hundreds of thousands of duped Afghans temporarily settled abroad that they are the victims of hostile propaganda and subject to exploitation by the Pakistani administration and the ringleaders of the Afghan counterrevolution.

The Ziaul Haq regime is blatantly trying to make a fast buck by parasitizing on the "Afghan refugee problem." Receiving from abroad over $150 million a year for the refugees' needs, as well as direct military and other supplies, the Pakistani administration is using that to strengthen its position and implement its reactionary plans.

The Pakistani authorities settled the Afghans according to tribe and are controlling them through their leaders and elders. These refugee camps, consisting mainly of tents, are located in desert areas and other regions where life is hard. The Afghans live several families to a tent. The basic conditions for everyday life and medical services are lacking. Only the families of members of the counterrevolutionary gangs operating on DRA territory have food and the right to work. Even so the scale of provisioning for these families enables them only to drag out a half-starved existence.

Malnutrition and disease in the camps has resulted in a high death rate, particularly among children. Last year alone over 4,300 people died from those causes every 3 months in the Hangu, Thal, Kohat, Sadda, Parachinar, and Miram Shah camps.

"Order" is maintained in the camps by police-style measures and is enforced by the Pakistani authorities and members of the armed gangs. At the end of 1985 the Pakistani authorities made extensive arrests in Karramgarhi, Bannu, Bokikhel, and Turan camps and forcibly prevented more than 600 families of the Mohmand tribe from returning to the DRA. Tens of thousands of letters and appeals have been sent to various Afghan authorities from people abroad asking for assistance in returning home. Some 90 percent of the Afghans at the Kohat, Sadda, Thal, Hangu, Parachinar, and Miram Shah camps have been refusing to join in with the counterrevolutionary gangs and have declared their wish to return to Afghanistan. In a spontaneous rally held in Surkhab camp on 20 April, 1,500 Afghans demanded that the representatives of the "Islamic parties" leave the camp and stop obstructing those who wanted to return to the DRA. Around 2,000 families illegally went over to the Baluchis and (Kokars) and entered their combat detachments opposing the Pakistani Government troops.

The plight of the Afghans in Iran is also difficult. The Iranian authorities are pursuing a tough policy toward them. They are using them as reinforcements for the Afghan counterrevolutionary gangs and the creation of a fifth column aimed at establishing an "Islamic form of rule" on DRA territory and also as cannon fodder on the Iran-Iraq front. The Iranian authorities force all the Afghans to give blood for the needs of the front and those who resist are imprisoned or even executed on trumped-up charges. Information coming in from the Afghan camps in recent days demonstrates that most of the people there are pinning their hopes for the future exclusively on a return home.

## PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION VISITS THAILAND, INDONESIA

### Ties With Jakarta Discussed

PM060836 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Jun 86 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Development of Interparliamentary Ties"]

[Text] Jakarta, 1 Jun -- The visit to Indonesia by a group of USSR Supreme Soviet deputies headed by A.U. Salimov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, has ended.

During their stay in Jakarta, the Soviet parliamentarians were received by Umar Wirahadikusumah, vice president of the republic. Meetings were held with Hardjantho Sumodisastro, deputy speaker of the Indonesian Council of People's Representatives (parliament), and with a group of members of the country's parliament. The sides pointed out the importance of further comprehensively developing Soviet-Indonesian relations and interparliamentary ties.

### Arrives in Bangkok

LD052015 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1355 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] Bangkok, 5 Jun (TASS) -- A group of USSR Supreme Soviet deputies, headed by A.U. Salimov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, arrived in the capital of Thailand today.

During their 4-day visit to the country, the Soviet visitors will learn about the activities of Thailand's National Assembly and appraise its members of the work of the Soviet Union's supreme legislative body and the important role it plays in the struggle for peace, ending the arms race, and averting the threat of nuclear war.

The Soviet parliamentarians will also hold meetings with leaders of the Thai Government.

## COMMENTARY ON SRV TROOP WITHDRAWAL FROM CAMBODIA

### IZVESTIYA Views

LD292051 Moscow TASS in English 1909 GMT 29 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 29 TASS -- "Without doubt, the new withdrawal of Vietnamese volunteers from Kampuchea effected on the decision of the Vientiane summit conference of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea attests to the striving for the normalisation of the situation in South-East Asia, is an important step on the way to turning the region into a zone of peace and stability," the newspaper "IZVESTIYA" writes today. At the same time, it is stressed in commentaries of news agencies that this step patently shows the successes of the People's Republic of Kampuchea in the consolidiation of its defence potential and in economic development.

The achievements of the People's Republic of Kampuchea in the elimination of dire consequences of the Pol Pot rule become ever more impressive and marked with every year, "IZVESTIYA" writes. And as people's power in Kampuchea grows stronger, Kampuchea's prestige on the international arean increases. The Armed Forces of the People's Republic of Kampuchea grew and strengthened in the seven years that have passed since the overthrow of the Pol Pot regime. In interaction with Vietnamese volunteers, the forces of the People's Republic of Kampuchea efficiently implement the tasks to protect the gains of the revolution. The victories they won in the past dry season, when large units of bandits were routed, increased the process of demoralisation in the camp of reaction.

It can be said confidently now, that these success changed radically the situation around Kampuchea, the newspaper writes. Having protected reliably its borders, Kampuchea now resolves more confidently the tasks of national development.

"But this state of things is clearly not to the liking of the enemies of the People's Republic of Kampuchea for as the situation in Kampuchea becomes more stable, they have less and less opportunities and pretexts to interfere in its internal affairs, to heighten tension and sow discord among countries of the South-East Asia. Moreover, the fact of another reduction of Vietnamese volunteers exposes false propaganda myths about Vietnam's 'occupation' of Kampuchea. However, the reactionary forces of the area, advancing now and agina the deman for withdrawal of Vietnamese volunteers, hush up the facts of withdrawals and pretend that they do not take place."

"Manifesting again their will for peace and good-neighbourliness, Kampuchea and Vietnam proclaimed their resolve to put an end to confrontation and tension in the region for ever. This stand meets with the growing support of the entire peaceful public", "IZVESTIYA" writes.

## PRAVDA on 'Latest'

PM051645 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Jun 86 First Edition p 5

[Boris Barakhta article under the rubric "Our Commentary": "In A Spirit of Goodwill"]

[Text] In accordance with the decisions of the Vientiane summit of the supreme leaders of Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia, the latest withdrawal from the PRK [People's Republic of Kampuchea] has taken place of some of the Vietnamese volunteers who are there at the request of the PRK's legitimate government.

Having carried out their international duty, around 10,000 servicement are returning home. Thus, in the last 5 years Cambodia has already withdrawn one-third of all volunteer troops. Their phased withdrawal from the PRK will be entirely completed by 1990.

This step convincingly attest to the strengthening of both the domestic and foreign positions of People's Kampuchea and the desire of the three fraternal Indochinese countries to solve the problems of Southeast Asia peacefully.

Under the leadership of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party an irreversible process of national resurrection and the building of the foundations of a new society are confidently under way in the PRK. Industrial output has now almost tripled in comparison with 1980. Harvests of rice and other foodstuffs have reached 2 million metric tons and have approached prewar year levels. More than half of the plantations producing rubber -- the main export product -- have been restored. There have been obvious successes in developing the health care and education systems and in building culture. These achievements are indissolubly linked with the great and effective assistance from the USSR, Vietnam, and other socialist community states.

During the 1984-1985 dry season Cambodia's People's Revolutionary Army, with the support of Vietnamese volunteers, routed the bases of the Khmer counterrevolution in the virtually inaccessible mountain regions in the northwest of the country. The victory has indisputably proved the vitality and stability of the people's power and the growing might and combat skills of its Armed Forces, which are defending the people's revolutionary gains.

The positions of People's Kampuchea in the international arena are also strengthening. Many countries have recognized the PRK Government. Among these one can cite such a prestigious leader of the nonaligned movement as India. Along with the SRV and Laos the republic is making persistent efforts aimed at easing tension in the region. Striving for the speediest peaceful resolution of regional problems, Phnom Penh has repeatedly appealed to Thailand to jointly ensure security on the border between the two countries and to transform it into a border of peace and friendship. In short, it is hard to suspect the fraternal Indochinese countries of a shortage of goodwill and constructive proposals.

The current withdrawal of the latest group of Vietnamese volunteer troops from Cambodia is vivid evidence of the consistent peace-loving course of the SRV, Laos, and the PRK in Southeast Asia.

## Army Paper Comments

PM060904 [Editorial Report] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 3 June 1986 Second Edition carries on page 3 under the headline "According to the Duty of Internationalists" a 300-word A. Golts article which reads as follows:

"For several years now the forces of imperialism and reaction have been waging an undeclared war against People's Cambodia. Armed provocations are still continuing on the Cambodian-Thai border. Khmer reactionaries entrenched in Thailand are trying to infiltrate Cambodian territory to carry out subversive acts.

"But the situation is steadily improving in favor of the People's Republic of Kampuchea. Acquiring combat skill and experience, the People's Revolutionary Army is strengthening. During the 1984-1985 dry season its formations jointly with the Vietnamese volunteers fulfilling their international duty in Cambodia smashed the counterrevolutionaries' bases on PRK territory. All this, as Hun Sen, chairman of the PRK Council of Ministers and foreign minister, emphasized at a recent press conference in Phnom Penh, created conditions for continuing the previously announced phased withdrawal of the Vietnamese military contingent by 1990.

"One-third of the servicemen originally stationed in Cambodia have already been withdrawn over the past 5 years. Some 10,000 servicemen of the 98th Corps, who had been fulfilling their international duty in that country, were recently seen off home from Phnom Penh. The peoples and governments of Vietnam and Cambodia have evaluated highly the military deeds of the internationalist volunteers. Addressing Vietnamese servicemen, PRK Defense Minister Bou Thang emphasized that the assistance they have given in defending and strengthening the republic's security embodies the combat solidarity of the two fraternal peoples, who have long-standing traditions of joint struggle for freedom and independence.

"The Vietnamese volunteers' exploit is one more glorious page in the chronicle of this struggle."

The article is accompanied by a photograph of flag-waving Vietnamese "volunteers" being given a cordial sendoff from Phnom Penh.

THAILAND CONTINUES 'ARMED PROVOCATIONS' ON CAMBODIA

LD260903 Moscow TASS in English 0808 GMT 26 May 86

[Text] Phnom Penh May 26 TASS -- According to SPK, the Kampuchea news agency, the Thai side continued its armed provocations on the border with Kampuchea from May 8 through 15. Nine violations of Kampuchean air space by Thai warplanes were registered in this period. Thai warships intruded some 200 times into the republic's territorial waters near the islands of Kong and Tang. At the same time Thai artillery heavily shelled Kampuchean border areas. Gangs of Pol Pot and other Khmer reactionaries tried to infiltrate into the Kampuchean territory for subversive activities against the Republic. Soldiers of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Army rebuffed the intruders.

Over 170 terrorist were put out of action, and a lot of weapons and material were captured.

The agency reports that creating tension on the border with Kampuchea, the Thai military interfere with normalizing the situation around Kampuchea and contribute to aggravating further the situation in Southeast Asia. Such actions run counter to the interests of peoples in the region. Including peoples of Kampuchea and Thailand. Kampucheans sincerely wish to live in peace and have goodneighbourly relations with Thailand and all other states. However, they will not permit to take away what has been won by revolution, SPK points out.

TOKYO SUMMIT IGNORED ASEAN COUNTRIES' CONCERNS

LD281623 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0830 GMT 28 May 86

[Telephone report from Djakarta by correspondent Aleksandr Fedonin]

[Text] Following the Tokyo conference, representatives of the Japanese Government and the U.S. Administration visited Djakarta. They were fulfilling similar missions, consisting of smoothing out the negative reaction among political circles here a result of the meeting of the seven leading capitalist countries. Before the Seven's conference, President Reagan visited the Indonesian island of Bali where he met representatives of ASEAN, which is comprised of Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand, the Philippines, Singapore, and Brunei.

In a memorandum prepared by the foreign ministers of these countries and handed to the U.S. President, the ASEAN countries listed the complaints they asked to be brought to the attention of the Tokyo meeting participants. This document contained, in particular, a condemnation of the protectionist policy of ASEAN's trade partners from among the developed capitalist countries. However, the ASEAN demands with respect to the liberalization of trade found no expression in the final documents of the Tokyo meeting. In this connection, Malaysian Prime Minister Mahathir stated outright that the participants of the Tokyo confernece had ignored the views of the devloping countries. No less severe criticism was sounded in the capitals of other ASEAN countries, including Djakarta.

Fearing a growth of anti-American feelings in the region, Washington is now attempting to smooth out what for it is an undesirable reaction. Wolfowitz, the U.S. ambassador to Indonesia, could find nothing better to do than claim that the blame for the whole affair lay with the Western press, which in his words over-graphically presented the issue of terrorism and left in the shade the problems of the economic development of the developing countries, including ASEAN. In reality, the U.S. ambassador claimed, the final documents of the Tokyo meeting everything looks quite different.

It is difficult to say whether they will manage to ease the annoyance in the ASEAN capitals by means of such arguments. You see, this annoyance is also in reaction to writings in newspapers and publications, as well as the U.S. administration's protectionist actions, which are having an adverse effect on the price and quotas for commodities from the developing ASEAN countries.

MICRONESIAN OFFICIAL CITED ON U.S. 'ENCROACHEMENTS'

LD052231 Moscow TASS in English 2203 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] New York June 6 TASS -- The agreement on free association of my homeland with the USA safeguards the military interests of the USA, Calisto Refalopei, deputy of the congress of the Federated States of Micronesia, pointed out in his petition to the U.N. Trusteeship Council.

It protects also the economic interests of the USA. The only group, whose interest are not protected by the agreement, is the majority of Micronesia's population, the petition from the congressman stresses.

Numerous messages continue pouring to the U.N. from Micronesian patriots requesting that their homeland be protected from Washington's encroachments.

KIRIBATI FAVORS DEVELOPMENT OF RELATIONS

LD241041 Moscow TASS in English 0843 GMT 24 May 86

[Text] Tokyo May 24 TASS -- The Republic of Kiribati is for the development of mutually beneficial relations with the Soviet Union, Jeremia T. Tabai, president of this small island country in the south Western Pacific, has stated in an interview with the Japanese newspaper SANKEI SHIMBUN. He rejected Western mass media attacks on Kiribati's relations with the USSR, emphasizing that the recently concluded bilateral agreement on cooperation in the field of fisheries "is a sovereign decision taken by Kiribati in the interests of its economic development". According to the newspaper, the parliamentarians of the neighboring island state of Tuvalu also actively call for the development of economic ties with the Soviet Union of late.

PZPR'S KUCZA VISITS MOSCOW 26-27 MAY

PM051404 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 May 86 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Interparty Ties"]

[Text] E. Kucza, chief of the PZPR Central Committee International Section, was on a working visit to Moscow 26-27 May at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee.

Meetings and conversations were held at CPSU Central Committee sections, during which the present state of and prospects for the further development of CPSU-PZPR ties were discussed, as were also other questions of Soviet-Polish cooperation.

E. Kucza was received by V.A. Medvedev, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. The conversation, which proceeded in a cordial and comradely atmosphere, was attended by W. Natorf, Polish ambassador to the USSR.

SCHUERER, ANTONOV DISCUSS COOPERATION AGREEMENTS

LD042222 East BERLIN Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1505 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] In Moscow today the 38th meeting of the joint government commission on Economic and Scientific and Technological Cooperation between the GDR and the USSR came to a conclusion. Following the signing of the document, Dieter Jost spoke to the heads of the delegations from the two countries, Deputy Premiers Gerhard Schuerer and Aleksey Antonov. Gerhard Schuerer spoke first about the results of the 3 days of discussions.

[Begin recording] [Schuerer] Our discussions centered on new agreements which we are concluding in the fields of key technologies or, as we put it, top technologies -- in the fields of microelectronics, biotechnology and other extraordinarily important areas of the economy. We also discussed questions relating to the consumer goods area because cooperation is being further developed and stepped up in this field, too. From the meeting we have concluded 19 agreements and 3 branch agreements relating to scientific and technological development up to the year 2000. These agreements set major tasks both for the combines and enterprises of the GDR and for the corresponding institutions and associations of the USSR. I would like to mention here in particular direct cooperation between research and production, because it is from the closest possible connection between research and production that there stems the effect which is derived from top scientific and technological levels for all economies.

[Jost] Now a question to Comrade Antonov. Comrade Schuerer has just spoken about the branch programs. These are the last branch programs to be concluded here. How do you assess the results in this respect and what should in fact be achieved through these branch programs?

[Antonov in Russian with superimposed translation] This meeting has not been an ordinary one. It has taken place after the 27th CPSU Congress and 11th SED Congress where the programs for the coming years were worked out and confirmed -- the program for the acceleration of the development of our economies on the basis of scientific and technological progress. And for that reason we had, of course, to discuss questions here in connection with the realization of the complex program for scientific and technological progress of the member countries of the CEMA, the socialist countries, for the coming years, up to the year 2000. We must therefore develop and implement new forms of relations between the industrial enterprises, between the research institutions and construction institutions, between technological offices. The collectives know the precise, concrete tasks involved in these problems and it will depend on us, on our ministries, to create the conditions for these collectives to be able to solve these problems well, cooperatively to our mutual advantage, and for the end goal of our socialist development. [end recording]

## HONECKER TALKS WITH AUSTRIAN DEFENSE MINISTER

PM051455 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 May 86 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Specific Road"]

[Text] Berlin, 27 May -- The need to prevent the militarization of space, end all nuclear tests, and also reduce and eliminate chemical weapons and other means of mass destruction was emphasized during talks in Berlin between Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council and National Defense Council, and Austrian National Defense Minister Helmut Kruenes, who is here on an official visit heading a military delegation.

The specific, real road to disarmament is indicated in the program advanced by the Soviet Union for ridding mankind of nuclear weapons by the year 2000, in the proposal for a significant reduction in conventional arms and armed forces in Europe, and in the USSR's decision to extend the unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests through 6 August this year, E. Honecker declared. Being a sincere partner in the struggle for peace, the GDR will continue to pursue a policy of dialogue and cooperation and strive for improved relations among states and for a return to detente. Cooperation with all forces of peace, reason, and realism, he said, is now a more urgent task than ever, in order to achieve effective steps on the path of arms limitation and disarmament, the GDR leader pointed out.

## GDR-FRG ISSUE JOINT COMMUNIQUE ON ARMS RACE

PM051337 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 May 86 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "On Common Positions"]

[Text] Berlin, 30 May -- E. Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, and H.-J. Vogel, chairman of the Social Democratic Party of Germany parliamentary faction in the FRG Bundestag, have expressed concern about the continuing arms race and the threat of its extension into space. A joint communique on their meeting emphasizes that there is no alternative to peaceful and equitable coexistence between states with different social systems.

The CSCE Final Act signed in Helsinki is the fundamental document for the process of strengthening peace in Europe, the participants in the meeting emphasized.

## HONECKER CONFERS WITH PRC FOREIGN MINISTER

PM051010 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Jun 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Meeting in Berlin"]

[Text] Berlin, 3 Jun -- E. Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, received Wu Xueqian, member of the CPC Central Committee Politburo and PRC foreign minister. During the conversation the GDR leader noted that all socialist states bear responsibility in the cause of the struggle for peace and the strengthening of socialism.

The sides discussed the state of relations between the two states.

## GDR LEADER SPEAKS TO KARL-MARX-STADT ELECTORATE

LD052121 Moscow TASS in English 2043 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] Berlin June 5 TASS -- The Warsaw Treaty member-states are working tirelessly to prevent a new spiral of the arms race and head off the militarization of outer space, said Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED (Socialist Unity Party of Germany) Central Committee, chairman of the Council of State of the German Democratic Republic. He made a speech in Karl-Marx-Stadt today before the electorate.

By the year 2000 mankind can get rid of nuclear weapons. Conventional armaments and armed forces can be substantially reduced in the area from the Atlantic to the Urals. This will become possible if the comprehensive program formulated by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, is carried through.

The characteristic features of that program, the leader of the G.D.R. said, were reason, realism, and a serious intention to approach in a new way the solution of international problems in order to achieve concrete results along the line of detente.

## MALINOWSKI STOPS IN MOSCOW EN ROUTE TO PRC

LD042224 Warsaw PAP in English 1924 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] Moscow, June 4 -- Polish parliamentary delegation with Sejm Speaker and United Peasant Party (ZSL) CC Chairman, Roman Malinowski, have made a stopover here on their way to China.

In Moscow, Roman Malinowski met today with Chairman of the Supreme Soviet's Soviet of Nationalities August Voss. The sides discussed directions and forms of further development in the broadly perceived interparliamentary cooperation, cooperation in materializing the controlling functions of both parliaments, and other issues, Malinowski told PAP.

They also referred to questions of cooperation between both parliaments in the implementation of foreign policy goals and of the socialist doctrine of cooperation and detente as the sole alternative to the policy of confrontation.

## BULGARIA'S ATANASOV RECEIVES AFANASEV

LD052107 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1642 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] Sofia, 5 [No month received] TASS -- Georgi Atanasov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, and chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers today received S.A. Afanasev, USSR Minister of Heavy and Transport Machine Building, who is here. During a conversation which passed off in a cordial, comradely atmosphere, matters were discussed linked with the expansion of mutual cooperation in the sphere of heavy machine-building, and of the development of new vehicles and equipment for metallurgy, power generation and chemistry.

## SFRY TRADE UNION CONGRESS OPENS IN BELGRADE

### Tasks Discussed

PM051408 Moscow TRUD in Russian 29 May 86 p 3

[Report by own correspondent B. Leonov: "Important Tasks. The Yugoslav Trade Union Congress Opens"]

[Text] Belgrade -- "The 4 years since the last congress have been a difficult period in our society's life," Ljubisa Tatovic, leader of the Confederation of Trade Unions of Yugoslavia (CTUY) Council Information service said. Economic difficulties -- inflation and ever rising prices -- have affected the working people's living standard. Naturally, the Yugoslav trade unions' efforts have been geared primarily to carrying out the country's long-term program of economic stabilization. With the involvment of the trade unions, practically every enterprise has instituted measures to increase output, above all of export products, and to imporve their quality and competitiveness and reduce material and labor expenditure. This is the only way to halt the fall in working people's real incomes.

"And to some extent this has been done. Last year the fall in working people's personal incomes was halted. Yugoslav exports have increased in the past 2 years. There has been some success in solving the employment problem. But not everything possible has been done..."

Ljubisa Tatovic and Zarko Jokic, advisor at the CTUY Council, spoke to me about the current situation in the country and stressed that the new system for the distribution of income in labor organizations, instituted over a 2-year period on the trade union's initiative, has made a considerable contribution to the successes. There was much argument and debate, but in the end the working people themselves supported the principle of pay based on results. Now there are incentives for complex tasks.

The Yugoslav trade unions are focusing attention on the problem of unemployment. Although work has been provided for more than 1 million people in the past 4 years, the number of people in need of work is still too great. The problem is particularly acute in the big cities. At the same time, there is a manpower shortage in some areas.

As Zarko Jokic said, many young people are leaving the countryside, making the employment bureau lists longer and causing a shortage of labor for land cultivation.

In view of all this, the trade unions, in conjunction with other organizations, are taking steps to increase employment. In particular, a Social Contract has been signed on halting the further growth of unemployment. The ultimate aim is to achieve full, economically substantiated emplyment by 1995. Trade unions are endeavoring to create new jobs through the better utilizations of existing capacities, by providing incentives for second-and third-shift work in shops and sections. All this makes it possible not only to take on new workers, but also to make equipment utilization more efficient and to increase labor productivity and output without further investments and extra resources.

The trade unions see the shortening of the working day, above all in production units where the work is heavy, as another way of tackling the emplyment problem. These measures will provide jobs for hundreds of thousands of workers. Moreover, a shorter working day helps to maintain and improve the health of people involved in heavy work.

Trade unions are using other measures to tackle the employment problem. On their initiative, many enterprises are adopting pledges to create new jobs on the basis of their own resources. Belgrade collectives set themselves a definite target: "One newcomer for every 25 workers!" Many large enterprises are setting up branches in autonomous regions and republics which are economically underdeveloped and creating new jobs there. In short, every effort is being made to solve the whole employment problem swiftly.

Comrade L. Tatovic and Z. Jokic talked frankly about many other problems which worry the trade unions. They are the improvement of working people's working, living and leisure conditions, educational matters, and concern for the younger generation. The aforementioned problems are being keenly discussed in worker collectives and in the press. The discussion will be continued at the 10th CTUY Congress, which will determine measures for the involvement of all trade union orgaizations in achieving the best economic results and improving working people's lives.

## Reforms Needed

PM060922 Moscow TRUD in Russian 30 May 86 p 3

[Special correspondent B. Leonov dispatch: "Lively Discussion; 10th Congress of Yugoslav Trade Unions Opens in Belgrade"]

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 29 May -- More than 1,200 delegates have gathered in Belgrade at the atest 10th Congress of the Union of Yugoslav Trade Unions. It is being attended by leaders of the LCY and the SFRY Government. V. Zarkovic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, delivered a welcoming speech to the congress.

Around 100 foreign deleagatons are attending the congress, including a Soviet trade union delegation headed by V.F. Bogatikov, secretary of the AUCCTU.

The trade unions, it was noted at the congress, must make greater efforts to carry out the economic stabilization program. The report and the delegates said in their speeches that we must not work in the old way. We must not tolerate inadequate use of production capacities or output unable to compete on foreign markets, or cases of indiscipline and negligent attitudes to work, or considerable numbers of workers not putting their potential, skiils, and knowledge fully into practice.

People working under equal conditions receive different income for the same labor. In this respect even greater discrepancies are typical of different parts of the country. The trade unions must introduce more vigorously and purposefully a system for boosting highly productive and high-quality labor and prevent wage leveling.

The congress discussed particularly acutely important questions such as the employment problem and the improvement of housing conditions of working people and their families, and voiced its opinion about the shortcomings in planning when solving these questions. Enormous sums are allocated to housing construction but they are not fully used. The education system in the country is insufficiently geared to the national economic and social need for cadres, the demands of the scientific and technical revolution, and the needs of production.

The speakers at the congress noted that it will be difficult to solve the problems facing Yogoslavia's working people and trade unions. It will take time and it will be necessary to augment the efforts of all. They said that keen and interested discussions will help reveal the roots of the problems in question and to draw up the necesaary and effective measures for solving them. The delegates expressed confidence that the 10th Congress of the Union of Yugoslav Trade Unions would be a congress of unity and specific actions on the part of trade unions and working people, and a stage in the preparations for the next, 13th, LCY Congress, which will be held at the end of June.

## PRAVDA CARRIES JOINT ECONOMIC PROGRAM WITH ROMANIA

PM030831 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Jun 86 First Edition p 4

["Long-Term Program for the Development of Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation Between the USSR and Romania in the Period Through the Year 2000" -- PRAVDA headline]

[Text] As has already been reported, a "Long-Term Program for the Development of Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation Between the USSR and Romania in the Period Through the Year 2000" was signed in Moscow 16 May 1986.

The document was signed on the Soviet side by M.S. Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, and on the Romanian side by Romanian President N. Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP.

The preamble to the program notes that the sides adopted it: guided by the decisions of the congresses of the CPSU and the RCP and by the accords reached during the meetings between the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and the RCP general secretary; in accordance with the provisions of the 7 July 1970 Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance between the USSR and Romania; on the basis of the decisions of the CEMA countries' economic summit and with the desire to make a contribution to developing mutual cooperation and deepening socialist economic integration; guided by the aims of socioeconomic progress and of improving the population's prosperity; expressing satisfaction at the progress in development and at the results of Soviet-Romanian economic, scientific, and technical cooperation, which is an inalienable element in the creative efforts of the Soviet and Romanian peoples in building socialist society and communism; taking into account the economic, scientific, and technical potential of the two countries and attaching great importance to the planned expansion and improvement of mutually advantageous economic, scientific, and technical cooperation on a stable long-term basis; and in the sure knowledge that mutual total cooperation and the deepening of the international division of labor serve the cause of strengthening the socialist countries' unity and are an important factor in the struggle to strengthen peace and ease international tension.

The program stresses that Soviet-Romanian relations are based on the principles of socialist internationalism, respect for state sovereignty, independence, and national interests, noninterference in internal affairs, complete equality of rights, mutual advantage, and comradely mutual aid.

Soviet-Romanian cooperation is being implemented dynamically and fruitfully in all spheres, which accords with the fundamental interests of the Soviet and Romanian peoples and promotes the successful resolution of the tasks of building and improving socialist society.

A determining factor in the development of Soviet-Romanian relations is the close collarboration between the CPSU and the RCP collaboration typified by mutual trust and unity of views on all the most important questions of the day.

The USSR and Romania, utilizing the advantages of a planned economy and the opportunities for mutual cooperation, have strengthened their economic, scientific, and technical potential, increased the population's material and cultural living standard, and created the prerequisites for further developing the economy on the basis of accelerating scientific and technical progress and intensifying both countries' national economies.

New opportunities for improving economic cooperation among the USSR, Romania, and all the fraternal countries were opened up by the CEMA countries' economic summit, which defined the main avenues for the strategy of economic development and for deepening the international socialist division of labor.

The Soviet Union and Romania are fully resolved to promote cooperation within the Warsaw Pact organization and CEMA framework and to actively participate in implementing the decisions of the CEMA countries' economic summit and other accords on multilateral economic, scientific, and technical cooperation.

Soviet-Romanian cooperation actively promotes the acceleration of the socioeconomic progress, the improvement of the population's level of prosperity, the solution of social problems, and the further development of culture, education, and health care in the two countries.

The current long-term program is aimed at ensuring the comprehensive development of Soviet-Romanian cooperation and at providing for faster and higher growth rates in trade turnover by way of deepening specialization and production sharing on a mutually advantageous and balanced basis and considerably increasing the proportion of reciprocal deliveries of specialized and coproduced output and by solving major national economic problems of mutual interest to both countries.

With a view to deepening and expanding mutual cooperation and attaching paramount importance to the acceleration of scientific and technical progress as a decisive factor in the intensification of economic development and the growth of social labor productivity, the sides agreed to organize cooperation in the priority avenues defined by the Comprehensive Program for CEMA Countries' Scientific and Technical Progress Through the Year 2000 and the Basic Guidelines for Long-Term Cooperation Between the USSR and Romania in the Sphere of Science and Technology Through the Year 2000.

Scientific and technical cooperation is to be developed particularly in the sphere of material production, where real prerequisites exist for further developing specialization and production sharing between both countries with a view to further increasing reciprocal output deliveries. The program lists the main avenues and the most important national economic problems of mutual interest on which it is intended to develop cooperation.

High quality is to be ensured in the results of joint rsearch and development in the course of implementing scientific and technical cooperation measures and special attention is to be devoted to achieving the highest world indicators in the creation and production of machines, equipment, devices, and other equipment.

Cooperation is to be further developed in the sphere of the standardization and unification of articles in the process of production sharing. Scientific and technical information and technical documentation are to be exchanged under mutually advantageous conditions.

The sides consider it necessary to focus mutually advantageous cooperation on the tasks of further intensifying the national economy, improving labor productivity in every possible way on the basis of the acceleration of scientific and technical progress, strengthening the material and technical base of production by extensively introducing modern high-efficiency technological processes, machines, equipment, and materials, maing rational use of production capacities, saving labor and material resources, improving output quality, and developing efficient export production facilities.

The sides will extensively introduce comprehensive cooperation, including research, development, production, sales, and servicing.

Attaching great importance to further developing cooperation in the sphere of machine building -- which is to a considerable extent determines the dynamics of reciprocal economic ties -- the sides will coordinate production programs in spheres of mutual interest with a view to ensuring the rational use of scientific, technical and production potential, and will determine the avenues for creating new capacities and for remodeling and modernizing existing production facilities taking into account the multilateral specialization and production sharing within the CEMA framework.

The sides attach particular importance to implementing measures to improve the technical standard and quality of reciprocal deliveries of machines and equipment in line with the demands of scientific and technical progress.

Cooperation in the sphere of developing and organizing production of similar machines and equipment to those bought by the sides in capitalist countries will be developed.

The work to further develop production sharing through the organization of large-scale series production and deliveries of components, assemblies, and spares, and the rational division of production programs, according to the manufacture of individual units of investment equipment, will be continued.

The measures to expand production cooperation will be aimed at developing cooperatives ties in the production of progressive types of machines, equipment, and instruments that are in short supply with a view to achieving high levels of automation in technological processes and improving labor productivity.

The sides will develop mutually advantageous specialization and production sharing of new and modernized types of machines and equipment in various machine building sectors.

The sides agreed to implement measures to ensure the maximum standardization of output and the unification of machine building articles created on the basis of the development of specialization and production sharing taking account of the developments implemented in cooperation with other CEMA countries.

In the chemical and petrochemical industries cooperation will be aimed at modernizing and ensuring the fuller utilization of existing capacities and at creating new capacities and expanding existing capacities in order to boost output of progressive types of chemicals and expanding ranges on the basis of specialization and production sharing with a view to meeting the needs of both countries' national economies, increasing reciprocal trade turnover, and reducing imports of chemical goods paid for with freely convertible foreign currency.

The sides will coordinate capital investment in specific spheres of mutual interest to develop economically efficient production facilities in the chemical industry taking account of existing potential and mutual requirements, and will also develop joint measures to introduce wastefree technolgies and to substantially increase the use of secondary raw materials.

In accordance with the decisions of the CEMA countries' economic summit pertaining to the solution of the problem of raw materials, fuel, and energy for all CEMA countries, the sides believe that the deepening of cooperation between the two countries in these spheres is a most important strategic task which could be resolved by mobilizing their own resources and stepping up mutually advantageous cooperation.

To that end the sides will carry out a range of measures aimed primarily at ensuring the economic and rational use of energy sources, raw materials, waste, a nd secondary raw materials and at reducing the energy- and material-intensiveness of production on the basis of introducing progressive technological processes, utilizing progressive machines and equipment, and changing the structure of production and consumption of raw materials and energy sources.

At the same time the sides will take measures to develop cooperation in the sphere of production and reciprocal deliveries of fuel, energy, and raw materials. Mutually acceptable decisions on these questions will be worked out taking account of the objective economic conditions of the USSR and Romania and of the structure of production and reciprocal trade turnover between the two countries. In this connection the USSR will continue to ship various types of raw materials and energy sources to Romania on terms and in volumes that will be determined during the coordination of national economic plans and by the corresponding agreements.

With a view to more fully meeting both countries' needs for fuel, energy, and raw materials, the sides will take measures to develop cooperation in the sphere of production and reciprocal deliveries.

The sides will develop and strengthen cooperation in the sphere of production and reciprocal deliveries of consumer goods.

Mutual cooperation will be carried out in the sphere of expanding and strengthening the raw material base, the retooling, automation, and mechanization of relevant production facilities, and the deepening of production and specialization in the production of goods, equipment, components, parts, spares, and certain types of chemicals for the light, wood processing, glass, and other industrial sectors producing consumer goods and providing services to the population. Particular attention will be devoted to developing scientific and technical cooperation in creating and organizing the production of new types of consumer goods and in improving the quality of items on the basis of joint developments, the introduction of modern technological processes and materials, and the assimilation of the production of progressive systems of machines and equipment.

In agro-industrial complex sectors cooperation will be carried out in the sphere of agricultural production and in the processing and rational utilization of raw materials.

The sides will consistently develop production sharing and specialization in the production of mineral fertilizers, plant protection agents, feed additives, and machines and equipment for the comprehensive mechanization of agricultural production and will expand scientific and technical cooperation in the sphere of the breeding of agricultural crop hybrids, the cultivation of seeds and seed materials, the creation of new animal and poultry lines and strains, and the use of gene banks for plants and animals.

Cooperation will be expanded in the production of crop farming and livestock products by creating energy-, labor-, and material-saving progressive production techniques and wastefree technologies for the processing and storage of agricultural products and in the modernization and remodeling of enterprises in the food sectors of industry and the refrigeration and warehouse industries with the use of modern technical means for automating production processes and assessing the quality of raw materials and finished output.

In the transportation sphere the sides will continue to implement measures to improve the continually increasing freight shipments between the USSR and Romania.

Cooperation will be developed in the spheres of communications, tourism, environmental protection, and other sectors of mutual interest. The sides consider it necessary to constantly develop the mutual cooperation mechanism and to strive to improve its effectiveness as an important factor in improving the international socialist division of labor and increasing its efficiency, ensuring the timely solution of urgent problems, and stepping up the interest in the priority development of multilateral and bilateral economic, scientific,and technical ties within the framework of the socialist community.

In accordance with the decisions of the CEMA countries' economic summit, the sides agreed to make fuller use of the eixsting means at their disposal for developing cooperation and deepening socialist economic integration. To this end it is planned: to coordinate economic, scientific, and technical policies in spheres of economic cooperation of mutual interest; to devise subprograms in certain spheres to develop economic, scientific, and technical cooperation, specialization and production sharing for the period through the year 2000; to coordinate national economic plans for 5-year periods -- and for longer periods on certain questions, the work to coordinate plans being continuous in nature; to develop direct ties between enterprises and organizations inthe two countries and, if necessary, to create joint scientific research, production, and sales associations and enterprises. The relevant legal, financial, pricing, and other questions will be resolved with a view to creating the necessary conditions for their activity; to improve the contractual foundations of cooperation, specifically the system for long-term contracts and agreements, and to improve discipline in carrying them out; to ensure active participation by the USSR and Romania in implementing the CEMA countries' comprehensive program of scientific and technical progress, other multilateral cooperation programs, and the coordinated plans for multilateral integration measures and multilateral agreements among the CEMA countries; and to promote the joint penetration [vystupleniye] of other countries' markets.

Both countries' central planning organs and foreign trade organs will exchange information on modern methods of running and planning the national economy.

The development of Soviet-Romanian foreign economic ties will continue to be carried out on a mutually advantageous and balanced basis. To that end the sides will define the most effective avenues, forms, and conditions of cooperation.

The tasks stemming from the current long-term program will be included in a coordinated plan of specific measures to implement it, which will be specified as mutually agreed on between the sides.

The commitments of the USSR and Romania linked with the implementation of the current long-term program will be included in state long-term, 5-year, and annual plans and the plans of ministries, associations, enterprises, and organizations in accordance with the existing procedure in each country.

The organization of the work to implement the long-term program and to monitor the progress of its fulfillment will be carried out by a Soviet-Romanian intergovernmental commission for economic, scientific, and technical cooperation, which, together with the two countries' planning, scientific and technical organs, and ministries, will promote as necessary the development of new proposals on questions of further developing economic, scientific, and technical cooperation between the USSR and Romania.

The long-term program will remain in force until 31 December 2000.

## HASANI THANKS SUPREME SOVIET FOR ELECTION CONGRATULATIONS

PM050954 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Jun 86 First Edition p 4

[Text] To the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

I express the most heartfelt gratitude for your congratulations on my election as president of the SFRY Presidency.

I share your confidence that Yugoslav-Soviet relations of friendship and complete mutually beneficial cooperation will continue to develop steadily.

Sinan Hsani, president of the SFRY Presidency.

## UK DELEGATION MEMBERS SPEAK ON USEFULNESS OF VISIT

PM051635 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Jun 86 First Edition p 1

[Own correspondent A. Maslennikov dispatch: "Useful Visit"]

[Text] London, 4 Jun -- I hope that as a result of our stay in the Soviet Union we have managed to strengthen mutual understanding and mutual respect between the two countries, Lord Whitelaw, British deputy prime minister, who headed the British parliamentary delegation that paid an official visit to our country at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet, declared on his return to London. The meetings and talks held in Moscow, D. Healey, foreign secretary in the Labour "shadow" cabinet, who participated in the trip, pointed out, demonstrated that Britain "could play an important role" in improving the present international situation. The Soviet Union clearly demonstrates that it is ready for talks with the West, A. Beith, deputy leader of the Liberal Party and delegation member, declared.

## COMPARISON OF GROMYKO'S CONVERSATION WITH UK PARLIAMENTARIANS

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 4 June carries in its Morning Edition on page 2 a report on the conversation between Andrey Gromyko, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and Lord Whitelaw, head of a UK Parliamentary delegation that visited Moscow recently. This article was compared with the TASS English version published on page G 2 of the Western Europe section of the 3 June 1986 Soviet Union DAILY REPORT revealing the following variations:

Paragraph one, line three in IZVESTIYA reads: Viscount Whitelaw said: "The enormous attention that the Soviet Union pays to the rising generation and its cultural development made a strong impression on us."

This was said at the opening of the conversation in the Kremlin on 2 June between member of (rewording and supplying additional passage)

Paragraph three, line one in IZVESTIYA reads: that since the time of Lenin Soviet power has paid the closest attention to the education of youth. At the same time the state is doing its utmost to ensure that the people's masses have the opportunity to learn about mankind's cultural heritage.

In reply to (rewording and omitting passages)

Paragraph five, line three reads in IZVESTIYA: the Soviet side fully goes along with (adding word)

Paragraph seven, line three in IZVESTIYA reads: by anyone ever. One of the (omitting paragraph)

Paragraph nine, line five reads: the United States on its own opposed the entire (adding words)

## GORBACHEV BOOK PUBLISHED IN UNITED KINGDOM

LD051922 Moscow TASS in English 1830 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] London June 5 TASS -- The book "Selected Speeches and Articles" by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev was brought out in English by the "Pergamon Press" publishers in Great Britain.

The book includes the Political Report of the CPSU Central Committee to the 27th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union that Mikhail Gorbachev delivered at the congress, his statement of January 15, 1986, which contains the Soviet programme of complete elimination of nuclear weapons everywhere, of ridding humanity of the threat of self-destruction, the speech Mikhail Gorbachev delivered in the British Parliament on December 18, 1984, other most important speeches.

The book contains preface to British readers by Mikhail Gorbachev.

The presentation of the book to the British Public was held at the USSR Embassy in Great Britain today. Addressing those present, USSR Ambassador to Great Britain Leonid Zamyatin noted that Mikhail Gorbachev's book sets out in a well-reasoned way the strategic line of the CPSU, the foundations of the policy of the Soviet state. This is the most authoritative and precise reflection of the new political thinking.

At the presentation of the book were members of the British Parliament, prominent representatives of the political and public circles, figures in science and culture.

SUPREME SOVIET GREETS IRISH PRESIDENT

PM051423 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 May 86 Morning Edition p 2

[TASS report under the general headline: "Exchange of Telegrams"]

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has sent a telegram to Patrick John Hillery, president of Ireland, conveying congratulations and best wishes to him and the friendly Irish people on the country's national day.

In a reply telegram the Irish president expressed sincere gratitude for the congratulations and, for his part, conveyed good wishes to the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

PARIS HOSTS COLLOQUIUM ON AFGHAN REBEL AID

PM060752 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Jun 86 Morning Edition pp 1, 4

[Yu. Kovalenko report: "Outrage in a Basement Hall, or the Story of How IZVESTIYA's Paris Correspondent Was Invited to Make an Illegal Trip to Afghanistan"]

[Text] "You are a journalist and you would like to visit Afghanistan? Illegally, of course? We will arrange everything for you..." Madame Marie-Odile Terrenoire babbled on without allowing her interlocutor to get a word in edgewise. "It is quite simple," she explained enthusiastically. "You fly from Paris to Pakistan and then you make your way to the Afghan border. With our assistance you make contact with the mujahidin who help you to cross the border."

Terrenoire was so sure that it was safe to talk that she did not even address to me the customary "With whom do I have the honor of speaking?" I, too, was in no hurry to introduce myself as a Soviet correspondent, as I had not been asked to do so and I did not want to interrupt the "revelations" to which the zealous official of the club of Afghan reaction was treating me.

"What if I get caught by the border guards like Jacques Abouchar" (journalist of the Antenne-2 French television channel who was detained by Afghan servicemen after he had illegally entered the country's territory -- Yu. K.) I asked.

"Well now, that is not likely to happen," Madame Terrenoire "ressured" me. "Incidentally, there are correspondents in the hall who intend to visit Afghanistan with our assistance in the near future. If you like, I will introduce you right here to our Afghan friends who will take care of everything..."

This conversation took place in a break between the sessions of a "colloquium open to the general public" devoted -- according to the advertisements -- to "hearings-cum-debates on the conditions for a political settlement of the Afghan problem." It had been organized by the so-called "International Bureau on Afghanistan" (IBA) which has its headquarters in on Chaligny Street in Paris and in whose activities, as became obvious, my new acquaintance, M.-O. Terrenoire plays a very active role.

The "Colloquium" was held in one of the halls of the French National Assembly.

National Assembly President G. Chaban-Delmas and a number of other politicians addressed a greetings message to the participants in this gathering.

Some 50 people gathered in basement hall No 6217 of the National Assembly -- representatives of counterrevolutionary orgaizations based in France most of which are in one way or another connected with the IBA. Dushman gang ringleaders had come to Paris to attend this orgy.

The "debate" was opened by the IBA president, retired mathematics teacher Laurent Shvarts, who was flanked on the right by J.-F. Deniau, former minister and currently deputy chairman of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the National Assembly.

The main theme of the "hearings" was the buildup of military aid to the Afghan counterrevolution. For 2 days "experts" set forth their proposals while at the same time slandering the legitimate government of Afghanistan and the Soviet Union which came to the assistance of that country's people. The key speech was delivered by O. Rua, a staffer at the National Center for Scientific Research, who noted enthusiastically that deliveries of weapons to the bandits had increased markedly after the adoption by the U.S. Congress of the resolution on expanding aid to the dushmans. He expressed regret at the lack of the necessary "coordination" between the various dushman formations and the shortage of "skilled personnel" capable of handling the latest weapons such as U.S. Stinger missiles. The dushmans need hundreds of Stinger missiles, they need an "offensive strategy," O. Rua urged.

The highlight of the program was the appearance in the hall of S. Mojaddidi, one of the leaders of the "Islamic Alliance of Mujahidin" which unites several counterevolutionary groups and M. Aref, the ringleader of a dushman detachment, who to the sound of applause made their way straight to the polium. The dushmans took the floor, bragged about their "victories," and asked for sid.

In order to publicize the "colloquim's" proceedings, a press conference was organized which was conducted by one of the founders of the IBA, "EEC Commissioner" (a ranking Common Market official, it appears) C. Ripa di Meana and Klaus Haensch, FRG deputy to the European Parliament and deputy chairman of its political commission.

While the former called for increased weapons deliveries to the bandits, extolled their "exploits," and urged France to give more active support to the "Afghan freedom fighters," his colleague announced that the European Parliament will open a "debate" on Afghanistan 12 July. K. Haensch announced that a draft resolution has already been drawn up in which the dushmans are declared to be the "legitimate representatives" of the Afghan people. He invited them to attend the session of the European Parliament in Strasbourg.

The dushman ringleaders decided with the help of the IBA to hold this outrageous meeting at the National Assembly to squeeze more money from the West for arms purchases. The bandits are well aware that they can last a bit longer only if their operations are generously funded.

So who or what is the IBA which coordinates the aid deliveries to the Afghan counter-revolution in West Europe?

"The IBA," L. Shvarts bragged to me openly, "was set up in 1980. We have extensive ties with many West European countries. We hold demonstrations and collect money..."

"Who finances the activities of the IBA?"

"We get help from certain individuals," Shvarts replied evasively, "and also various associations and organizations which, for instance, covered the cost of holding this meeting. Certain French parliamentarians helped us to obtain the use of this hall."

"What is the role of the United States in the war against Afghanistan?"

"The Americans have their own aims," Shvarts said. "They want the Afghan resistance (read counterrevolution) to continue. The Americans are helping, but their assistance is moderate." (According to press reports the "moderate aid" to the dushmans will total 1.2 billion dollars this year -- Yu.K.).

"What can you tell me about the support given to the dushmans by the CIA? The Americans themselves have said that the anti-Afghan activities are the biggest CIA operation since the Vietnam war."

"Nothing," Shvarts finally replied and took his leave.

Coming out of the National Assembly, I again ran into M.-O. Terrenoire, who had definitely decided to take me under her wing and dispatch me to Afghanistan. She beamed at me and, stretching out her hand, said: "We expect to see you next week. You know our address. So long."

The DRA Embassy has sent a letter to G. Chaban-Delmas in which it expresses astonishment that a "colloquium" whose participants included real terrorists was allowed to take place in the National Assembly building. The embassy evaluated the holding of this "colloquium" under the auspices of the Fench Legislative Assembly as interference in internal affairs of the sovereign Afghan state.

## TASS REPORTS NAVAL EXERCISES OFF PORTUGUESE COAST

LD05044 Moscow TASS in English 2026 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] Lisbon June 5 TASS -- Large-scale naval exercises codenamed "Open Gate 86" came to a close off the Portuguese coast today. The militarist games involved about 30 warships and submarines, and seven thousand servicemen. The hackneyed thesis about so-called "Soviet threat" served as a traditional pretext for holding the exercises which pose a serious threat to the safety of merchant and passenger ships as well as civil aviation planes.

## BROADCASTING COOPERATION PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH FINLAND

PM051510 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 May 86 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report under the general headline: "Official Reports"]

[Text] Helsinki, 27 May -- A working protocol on cooperation in the sphere of television and radio broadcasting for 1986 was signed here yesterday between the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting and the Finnish Yleisradio Television and Radio Company.

The protocol provides, in particular, for exchanges of television and radio materials on the lives of the peoples of the USSR and Finland to be further expanded and for mutual assistance to be given in preparing programs on very important events in both countries.

The protocol was signed by A.N. Aksenov, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting, and S. Kiuru, general director of Yleisradio.

## BRIEFS

FINNISH TRADE UNION CONGRESS -- Helsinki, 5 June (TASS) -- The congress of the central organization of Finnish trade unions, which encompassess over 1 million people, ended its work here today. A delegation of Soviet trade unionists at the congress was headed by S.A. Shalayev, AUCCTU chairman. [Excerpt] [Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1319 GMT 5 Jun 86 LD]

## REPORTAGE ON PDRY'S NU'MAN IN MOSCOW

LD051917 Moscow TASS in English 1856 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] Moscow June 5 TASS -- Leaving the Soviet Union, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Yemeni Socialist Party, Prime Minister of the People's Democratic republic of Yemen Yasin Sa'id Nu'man, sent a message to member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Nikolay Ryzhkov.

The message expresses satisfaction with meetings with the Soviet leader. The talks held have been a new step in the further development and deepening of friendly relations between the Yemen Socialist Party and the CPSU, between the Soviet Union and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, the relations based on the treaty of Friendship and Cooperation of 1979, on a firm foundation of ideas of scientific communism.

### IZVESTIYA Reports Visit

PM051314 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Jun 86 Morning Edition p 1

[TASS report: "On a Working Visit"]

[Text] On 3 June Yasin Sa'id Nu'man, member of the Yemen Socialist Party [YSP] Central Committee Political Bureau and PDRY premier, arrived in Moscow on a working visit at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

He was met at the airport by N.I. Ryzhkov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; N.V. Talyzin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; USSR Ministers N.F. Vasilyev, T.B. Guzhenko, and V.M. Kamentsev; USSR First Deputy Ministers S.F. Akhromeyev and Yu.M. Vorontsov, and other officials.

A. Salim Muhammad, PDRY charge d'affaires ad interim in the USSR, was among those who welcomed him.

The state flags of the PDRY and the USSR were flying at the airport.

In a statement for the press made after his arrival in Moscow, Y.S. Nu'man said that his visit to the USSR will serve the cause of the further strengthening and development of relations between our countries based on the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the USSR and the PDRY. The party, government, and people of Democratic Yemen, the guest noted, highly appreciate the manifestations of solidarity and the assistance and support given them by the Soviet Union in the cause of strengthening our economy and defense capability and promoting the consistent development in our country of the revolutionary process headed by the YSP which is guided by the ideas of socialism and proletarian internationalism. We note with profound satisfaction the steady development and strengthening of Soviet-Yemeni friendship and are confident that this visit will make another contribution to the strengthening and expansion of the cooperation between our parties and states in the interests of our friendly countries.

Talks between N.I. Ryzhkov and Y.S. Nu'man opened in the Kremlin 4 June.

## YSP PLENUM DISCUSSES AFTERMATH OF JANUARY EVENTS

PM051508 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Jun 86 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "YSP Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] Aden, 1 June -- The fourth plenum of the Yemen Socialist Party, which examined the questions of overcoming the consequences of the January events in the country, has been held here under the chairmanship of 'A.S. al-Bayd, general secretary of the YSP Central Committee.

The plenum gave a high assessment to the internationalist position of the USSR and the other socialist community countries and expressed gratitude for the international solidarity shown by the communist and workers parties in the Arab countries.

In examining the questions of the situation in the Arab world, the plenum noted the urgent need to pool the Arab states' potential with a view to countering the growing aggressiveness of imperialism and safeguarding the security, peace, and progress of the Arab countries and the legitimate rights of the Arab peoples, first and foremost the Arab people of Palestine. The plenum urged the need to revive the unity of the Palestinain restistance movement.

## IZVESTIYA REPORTS AL-ASAD KATUSHEV MEETING

PM060940 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Jun 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under general headline "Official Reports"]

[Text] On 2 June Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad received K.F. Katushev, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, who is visiting Damascus. During their friendly conversation, they examined questions of mutually beneficial Soviet-Syrian cooperation. Both sides expressed satisfaction with the development of the multifaceted ties existing between the two countries. It was stressed that the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the USSR and Syria, signed in Moscow in 1980, has been and remains the sound foundation of Soviet-Syrian relations.

## CIA, MOSAD LINK UP TO CARRY OUT 'TERRORIST' ACTIONS

LD272313 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Arabic 1530 GMT 27 May 86

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] According to the Kuwaiti paper AL-WATAN, the U.S. CIA and the Israeli intelligence [agency] Mosad, had formed a joint security commission whose task is to prepare and carry out acts of terrorism in some Arab countries and in Western Europe. These acts include in particular the assassination of Arab political public figures, especially Palestinians, and hatching acts of sabotage against progressive political organizations. The special services are also bracing themselves for mounting what is termed acts of influence in European states, aimed at altering official and public positions on a Middle East settlement in favor of Tel Aviv.

The paper says that a senior Mosad official paid a visit last December, as it has become known, to the United States during which he had talks in Langley with William Casey, director of the U.S. CIA. He also met with the assistant secretary of defense, and was received by Vice President George Bush. At the negotiations with the U.S. officials, the Israeli official affirmed Tel Aviv's readiness to coordinate acts of terrorism within the framework of the joint bilateral security commission.

It was also agreed that the Israeli special services will offer the United States information gathered particularly on Palestinian organizations, the Arab States, and some West European States. In Washington, the Mosad envoy and the leaders of the U.S. intelligence service laid the foundations for joint operations directed at the Arab national liberation movement, including action by Israeli commandoes and U.S. special forces. The training of 2,000 military pilots to secure these operations began. It is known that the U.S. CIA and the Israeli intelligence [agency] Mosad have been cooperating for a long time in acts of spying and sabotage against the Arab states. Toward this, a Jewish branch has been set up at the CIA consisting of some 5,000 persons of Zionist organizations in the United States and some other states.

U.S. ASSISTS MODERNIZATION OF ISRAELI NAVY

LD022159 Moscow TASS in English 1642 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Text] Moscow June 2 TASS -- TASS News Analyst Sergey Medvedko writes:

Israel and the USA have entered the final stage of their talks on a major programme aiming to rearm the Israeli Navy. The programme, to span the next decade, is estimated at 1,000 million dollars.

Under the agreed plans, submarines and missile launches will be built at the shipyards of the Israeli port of Haifa. The British newspaper "FINANCIAL TIMES," apparently trying to justify the spreading of the American-Israeli cooperation to include the Navy, claimed that it had been undertaken in reply to threats by Syria which was building up the military potential of its navy.

Washington and Tel Aviv, using for the umpteenth time the far-fetched pretext of the Arab danger as a cover, are putting their "strategic cooperation" on a higher level. Both sides are interested in this. Israel will receive a possibility to blackmail the Arabs and threaten not only neighbouring countries but other Mediterranean countries as well. The USA hopes to find in the refitted and modernised shipyards of Haifa a more reliable base for the ships of the Sixth Fleet than the one it has in Greece.

Modernisation and strengthening of Israel's Navy will cause a further exacerbation of tensions in the Middle East and the Mediterranean as a whole. The naval "cooperation" between the USA and Israel is no less dangerous than the Air Force "alliance" of these aggressive states. The Air Force of the USA and Israel demonstrated their coordination during air raids on Lebanon where their victims were civilians in Beirut and its outskirts, during the interception of passenger air liners belonging to Libya and Syria, during the bombing of residential areas in Tunis and, finally, during the barbarous air raid by American bombers on the Libyan Jamahiriyah.

By making available new types of weapons to its ally in the Middle East, Washington encourages Tel Aviv to further military ventures, while itself receiving an opportunity to expand its own military presence in this region, explosive as it is. Such a myopic policy poses a great danger to the Middle East and the entire Mediterranean region. It is also noteworthy that the ruling circles of the USA and Israel have taken the decision to build up the naval force in the Mediterranean shortly after the Soviet Union proposed the simultaneous withdrawal from the Mediterranean of the U.S. and Soviet fleets in order to make this part of the world a zone of stable peace and cooperation.

## TASS RAPS ISRAELI SECRET SERVICE ON DEATH OF 2 PALESTINIANS

LD032055 Moscow TASS in English 2031 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Text] Moscow June 3 TASS -- By TASS Political Analyst Aleksey Grigoriev

The activity of the Israeli secret service Shin Bet and observance of human rights are totally opposite and incompatible. A scandal that broke out in Tel Aviv's political arena is yet another confirmation of that.

In April 1984, Shin Bet agents seized two Palestinians on charges of commandeering an Israeli bus in the gaza Strip. The head of the secret service, Avraham Shalom, ordered that the two be killed.

The crime committed at the Shin Bet prison became known thanks to a publication in a newspaper, and Yitzhaq Zamir, procurator-general, instituted an inquiry. Did democracy triumph? Nothing of the kind. By going against the Shin Bet Chief, the procurator also went against Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir who served as Israeli prime minister at a time of the murder of the two Palestinians. Consequently, he was directly responsible for actions of the secret service.

The current premier, Shim'on Peres, who is to change place with Shamir in October, did not show any interest in the inquiry either.

In brief, it was made clear to the zealous procurator that exposing Shin Bet methods was undesirable. A FRANCE PRESSE AGENCY correspondent reported from Jerusalem that Zamir told press representatives that he had received death threats on several occasions since the Shin Bet scandal. Nonetheless, the procurator-general went on with the investigation. So, the Israeli authorities replaced him: Yosef Haris, a little known and deemingly more pliable lawyer, was appointed to his post.

"The inquiry can only undermine Shin Bet's effectiveness and become a pretext for political attacks on Shamir," said Moshe Arens, who was Israel's defence minister in April 1984.

So, it seems, Shin Bet's "effectiveness" will be ensured in the future, just as Shamir's chances to become again the Israeli prime minister.

The two victims of the Zionist murderers are no longer remembered in Tel Aviv. That is not surprising since Israel's ruling circles are doing their utmost to bury in oblivion their [word indistinct] of the entire Palestinian people, deprived of homeland and all human rights.

ORTEGA DISCUSSES CHERNOBYL, CONTADORA GROUP

PM271150 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 May 86 Second Edition p 4

[Interview with Nicaraguan President D. Ortega conducted by unnamed Soviet journalists: "The Nicaraguan People's Just Cause"]

[Text] Managua, 18 May -- Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega has given a high assessment of the firm and principled policy of the CPSU and the Soviet Government aimed at eliminating the danger of nuclear catastrophe. In an interview given to Soviet journalists, he noted that the decision to extend the unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests to 6 August declared by M.S. Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, during a television address demonstrated once again that the USSR is in the vanguard of the struggle for a peaceful future for mankind.

Using the recent accident at the Chernobyl AES as an example, the Soviet leader exposed once again in clear and frank terms the real threat facing the world as a result of the nuclear arms race. The Soviet Union's new peace initiatives, D. Ortega pointed out, have won support from the broadest strata of the world public, even that part of it which was previously influenced by the lying propaganda campaign launched by the U.S. Administration. Against this background of unceasing efforts for peace on the Soviet Union's part, Washington's aggressive militarist course becomes daily more unattractive. The White House is rejecting all peace-loving proposals while making "star wars" plans with no thought of the consequences of its irresponsible policy, D. Ortega pointed out.

He then dwelt in detail on the situation in Central America, pointing out that Nicaragua's proposed plan for resolving the disputed questions in the "peace act" drawn up by the Contadora Group is an integral part of its constructive course aimed at achieving a peaceful settlement of the dangerous crisis in Central America fomented by blatant U.S. military intervention in the internal affairs of the region's countries.

The Nicaraguan Government has clearly stated that it will only be possible to freeze and limit offensive arms if all forms of external aggression against Central American states cease. The Reagan administration, D. Ortega noted, has no right whatsoever to demand the disarmament of Nicaragua, which for 4 years now has been countering Washington's undeclared war.

Faced with escalating aggression on the part of U.S. imperialism, Nicaragua must look after its defense, D. Ortega said. The Nicaraguan Government is pursuing a flexible course, seeking to advance the process of a peaceful settlement taking place under the auspices of the Contadora Group and the support group. However, the United States, the president pointed out, has adopted a course of thwarting the Contadora Group's efforts and wants to shift all the blame for any possible failure in the talks onto our country and declare it an obstacle to peace in the region.

Lasting peace in Central America is impossible until the internal and external security of all the region's states is obtained, D. Ortega observed. An agreement among Central American states on settling the conflict will have real force only if U.S. aggression against Nicaragua ends.

An ever increasing number of Latin American states are realizing, he pointed out, that the U.S. aggression against Nicaragua is an encroachment on the interests of the whole continent and are countering the policy of blatant interference in others' affairs pursued by Washington under the banner of the "doctrine of neoglobalism."

In 2 months' time, D. Ortega said, the Nicaraguan people will be celebrating the 7th anniversary of victory over the bloody Somoza dictatorship. The revolution brought irreversible changes in Nicaraguans' lives. For the first time in their history, the republic's people became true masters of their own destiny, and this has helped them to selflessly defend the motherland and overcome numerous difficulties.

The Reagan administration is seeking by every means to hold up the formation of the Nicaraguan revolutionary state and above all frustrate the process of drafting a new constitution. The U.S. Embassy in Managua is engaged in subversive work among political parties and is urging them to boycott constitutional activity. The Sandinista National Liberation Front has made a firm decision: Nicaragua will have a new fundamental law, irrespective of whether the other parties want to participate in its preparation. A nationwide discussion of the draft constitution, which it plans to conduct in the form of open meetings of representatives of broad strata of the population, will start 18 May.

Nicaraguans rate highly the disinterested assistance given to the republic by the USSR and the other socialist countries, D. Ortega said. Cooperation with the Soviet Union is helping to heal the wounds inflicted on it by U.S. aggression and promote the implementation of many socioeconomic plans. The United States is trying to discredit Soviet-Nicaraguan relations, justifying its aggressive militarist policy in Central America by means of the hackneyed myth of a "Soviet threat." However, Latin Americans have had the opportunity more than once to see for themselves that it is the United States which infringes on their interests while the Soviet Union extends its hand in aid to the peoples who have fallen victim to American aggression, D. Ortega said in conclusion.

## Ready To Sign Peace Agreement

LD031112 Moscow TASS in English 0955 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Text] Managua June 3 TASS -- TASS Correspondent Sergey Gorbunov reports:

The policy of terrorism and aggression pursued by the Reagan Administration is the only obstacle to peace in Central America, Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega said at a press conference in Managua after his meeting with a group of American congressmen. The Nicaraguan leader reiterated the desire of the government of the republic to continue talks on regional settlement under the auspices of the Contadora Group.

Nicaragua is ready to sign the Contadora "Peace Act" on June 6 if agreement is reached in advance on the contentious provisions of the document regarding the armed forces and foreign military exercises, Daniel Ortega said. The Nicaraguan Government will not disarm unilaterally or allow other countries in the region achieve military superiority, in particular, in the air force. The air defenses of the republic need warplanes, which Nicaragua is going to buy from friendly countries. At the same time Nicaragua offered the Central American countries to reach agreement on reductions in those and other weapons and even totally to renounce them. This Nicaraguan initiative denied the Reagan Administration the false arguments with which it tried to justify its hostility towards the process of peaceful settlement in Central America.

Washington continues to bank on the escalation of aggression against Nicaragua, the president said. U.S. Congress is discussing contrary to the norms of international law the appropriation of new multimillion funds for the gangs of Somocista cutthroats. Ordered by the White House, the CIA's mercenary gangs have again stepped up dramatically their atrocious crimes against Nicaraguan farmers.

Eight West Germans who worked in the Jasinto Baco community were abducted as a part of that violent campaign of terror. The refusal of the U.S. mercenaries to release them means that the Reagan Administration has decided to keep them as hostages and that it is entirely responsible for their fate.

The United States, Daniel Ortega continued, is trying in every way to sabotage the peacemaking activities of the Contadora Group. To this end it is pushing some of the governments in the region into diverting talks away from substantive problems and to provoke an empty discussion on "democracy." Washington is obviously trying to charge Nicaragua with unwillingness to adopt the political model of society that is in existence in other Central American countries and ultimately to thwart the process of settlement under this pretext.

Daniel Ortega called upon the Central American countries to reject U.S. gross pressure and to support the efforts of the Contadora Group for lasting peace in the region.

## VAYNO VYALYAS APPOINTED AMBASSADOR TO NICARAGUA

LD231614 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1455 GMT 23 May 86

[Text] Moscow, 23 May (TASS) -- The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has appointed Vayno Vyalyas as the USSR's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Republic of Nicaragua. Vayno Vyalyas was born in 1931. For many years he carried out Komsomol and party work. In 1955-61 he was first secretary of the Central Committee of the Estonian Komsomol. In 1961-80 he was secretary of Tallinn Gorkom and secretary of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee. From 1980 to 1986 he was the USSR ambassador to the Republic of Venezuela and USSR ambassador to the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago, combining the two posts.

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium released German Shlyapnikov from the duties of ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the USSR to the Republic of Nicaragua in connection with a transfer to other work.

## CUBAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEMBER VISITS UKRAINE

FL050216 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 2300 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] Vladimir Shcherbitskiy, first secretary of the CPSU Central Committee in the Ukraine, USSR, met in Kiev today with Lionel Soto, secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee. Shcherbitiskiy explained the tasks carried out in the Ukraine which were presented at the 27th CPSU Congress to accelerate the economic and social development of the country. For this part, Soto reiterated Cuba's support of the Ukraine's effort to minimize the consequences of the Chernobyl nuclear accident and against the anti-Soviet campaign led by the Western press.

### Meets Arkhipov, Kozlovskiy

PM031635 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 May 86 Second Edition p 4

[TASS reports under general heading: "Conversations Held"]

[Text] On 19 May M. Portal, Cuban minister of basic industries, was received by I.V. Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

Ye. A. Kozlovskiy, USSR minister of geology, and L. Soto, Cuban ambassador to the USSR, took part in the converstation, which proceeded in a warm, friendly atmosphere.

M. Portal was also received on the same day by Y. P. Ryabov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. Questions of developing cooperation in the sphere of heavy industrial sectors were discussed.

Ya. P. Ryabov also received Tran Quynb, vice chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers. A number of questions of Soviet-Vietnamese trade, economic, scientific, and technical cooperation were discussed.

Nguyen Van Quang, SRV charge d'affaires in the USSR, took part in the conversation.

PARKHOMENKO ON CREATION OF C. AMERICAN PARLIAMENT

OW311059 Moscow Television Service in Russian 0200 GMT 28 May 86

[Parkhomenko commentary on the "Novosti" newscast]

[Text] The decision to form a Central American parliament has been made at the meeting of president of five Central American countries in the Guatemalan city of Esquipulas. Our commentary:

[Parkhomenko] Hello comrades: The leaders of Guatemala, Honduras, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, and El Salvador did not come together because of the similarity of their positions in the approach to resolving cardinal political issues. There are many complex and unsolved problems in the relations between the five countries. They differ especially in their approach to resolving U.S.-Nicaraguan relations. For example, the position of Honduras and El Salvador with respect to Nicaragua can in no way be called friendly. So, what has forced the leaders of the countries in the region to come to the conference table?

There are two main reasons. First, the smouldering conflict around Nicaragua, carefully kept hot by the United States through multimillion dollar subsidies and its military and moral support to the contra gangs, cannot fail to arouse concern among Latin American countries. This is why the final document adopted after sharp discussions in Esquipulas says, and I quote: Peace in Central America can be guaranteed only on the basis of respect for the sovereignty, territorial integrity, and the right of all the nations to determine the economic, political, and social type of development according to the wishes of the people and without any outside interference.

Second, the meeting of the five reflected the urgent need to establish an agreed position of the region's countries in the face of acute economic problems. It is well known that the foreign debt of Latin American countries to the United States and international bank by the end of last year amounted to a tremendous sum, about $370 billion. A large portion of this figure is owed by countries of the Central American region. Participants in the meeting in Esquipulas expressed their readiness to jointly oppose the hard pressure of foreign capital.

These are the problems to be solved by the future Central American parliament. The idea of its formation meets the growing aspiration of Central American countries to independently solve their problems and to limit the pressure and diktat of the United States and of multinational corporations.

## CPSU POLITBURO DISCUSSES CHERNOBYL, OTHER ISSUES

LD051929 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1705 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] Moscow, 5 Jun (TASS) -- At its meeting on 5 June, the CPSU Central Committee Politburo heard a report from a government commission on progress in the work to eliminate the consequences of the accident at the Chernobyl AES and on measures to step up this work. It was noted that at the power station site and in the adjoining locality the decontamination of land, buildings, and installations and work to protect bodies of water from contamination is being intensively carried out; the radiation levels are steadily decreasing.

The Politburo agreed with the measures and the timetable drawn up by the government commission for mothballing the installations of the atomic power station's fourth generating set. Approval was given to the proposals by the USSR Council of Ministers and the AUCCTU to improve the wages and material provision for workers involved in the cleanup. It was emphasized that it is the task of ministries and departments and local party and soviet bodies to continue to show special concern for the workers, specialists, and servicemen who are carrying out responsible tasks in the vicinity of the accident.

Arrangements directed at finding jobs for the people evacuated from the danger zones and providing them with housing and improving their social and domestic services were approved. For these purposes, it is envisaged that work placement be completed in June and that all issues related to the provision of well-appointed housing for the evacuated families be resolved no later than October.

The Politburo examined the matter of ensuring timely and high-quality execution of harvesting work and the laying in of grain and fodder this year. As the meeting noted, under the new management conditions kolkhozes and sovkhozes and agro-industrial associations are making considerable efforts to obtain as much agricultural output as possible and to better provide the population with foodstuffs.

The busiest period is now starting for the farmers. It is important to prepare carefully for the harvest campaign, to actively include all links in industrial production in the work from the 1st day of the harvest so that everything that is grown will be harvested, processed, and delivered to the consumer in a timely fashion and with minimum losses. The effectiveness of organizational and mass political work done by party committees and local soviet and economic bodies will be determined first and foremost by this.

The Politburo stressed the need to fully mobilize the material and technical resources and reserves available, to expand widely in workers collectives socialist competition for fulfilling targets that have been set, to take special care in creating a reliable fodder base for the forthcoming wintering of livestock, and to lay a good basis for next year's harvest.

The Politburo discussed a matter relating to measures for enhancing the responsibility of associations, enterprises, and organizations for fulfilling contracts. The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Minister's decision adopted on this matter is directed at strengthening plan and contractual discipline and improving conditions for ensuring that work is going smoothly at workers collectives as well as a steady material and technical supply for the national economy.

To achieve these aims, beginning in 1987, changes will be made regarding the procedure for organizing production and supply plans, the expansion of rights of consumers in concluding and carrying out economic contracts, and the reinforcement of the responsibility of workers collectives for strictly fulfilling commitments on supplying material.

A decision by the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers aimed at improving the preparation of young people for military service has been adopted. Under this decision, party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol bodies, and the appropriate ministries and departments are instructed to implement additional measures for enhancing the standard of precall-up training of young people and their physical conditioning, for improving work concerned with promoting good health, and for conducting military-patriotic education. The purpose of such measures is to ensure that the USSR Armed Forces are brought up to strength with young replacements ready to worthily carry out their duty in defending the socialist fatherland and the peaceful labor of Soviet people.

The Politburo examined the results of the conference of diplomatic staff at the USSR Foreign Ministry, at which Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev spoke. It was pointed out that the specific tasks of the diplomatic corps formulated at that conference for implementing the strategic line elaborated by the 27th CPSU Congress should form the basis of the USSR Foreign Ministry's activities and those of all institutions directly involved in the practical conduct of the Soviet state's peace-loving line on the international scene. A need was noted for a consistent perfecting of the style and work methods of the institutions in question so as to ensure a high level of effectiveness of the Soviet Union's cooperation with foreign countries in the political, trade and economic, scientific-technical, and cultural spheres.

The Politburo summed up the results of the talks and conversations of Mikhail Gorbachev and Eduard Shevardnadze with Shintaro Abe, the Japanese minister of foreign affairs. In this respect, common interest was indicated in development of Soviet-Japanese relations; a readiness was expressed for dialogue and for jointly seeking greater mutual understanding and cooperation in the interests of the peoples of both countries and ensuring security in the Asian-Pacific region. The talks made it possible to find points of contiguity in attitudes toward specific issues of particular interest to Japan, and to reach agreement on the development of commercial and economic, scientific-technological, and cultural exchange. At the same time, it was noted that, while advocating a peace treaty with Japan, the Soviet Union is against burdening the preparation of it with problems that were the outcome of the World War II.

Approval was given to the results of the talks held by Nikolay Ryzhkov with Yasin Sa'id Nu'man, member of the Yemeni Socialist Party Central Committee Politburo and prime minister of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY]. It was noted that the talks had confirmed the unity of views on questions related to comprehensive cooperation between the USSR and the PDRY and to the struggle for a just settlement in the Middle East and for peace and detente. The USSR-PDRY meeting was a fresh step in strengthening friendly relations between the two countries.

After hearing a report by Vitaliy Vorotnikov on the participation of a CPSU delegation in the work of the 27th Congress of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and the delegation's meeting with Jambyn Batmonh and other Mongolian leaders, the Politburo emphasized its determination to continue steadfastly to develop the fraternal friendship, which had been tested by historical practice, and cooperation between our parties and countries on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism.

At its meeting, the CPSU Central Committee Politburo adopted decisions on a number of other questions concerning the domestic and foreign policies of the CPSU and the Soviet state.

## LATEST DEVELOPMENTS ON CHERNOBYL REPORTED

### Press Conference Updates Cleanup

LD051901 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1630 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Press conference with Vladimir Fedorovich Petrovskiy, USSR deputy minister of foreign affairs; Yuriy Petrovich Batalin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Yuriy Antonovich Izrael; and Oleg Prokofyevich Shchepin, USSR first deputy minister of health, on 5 June in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Press Center -- recorded]

[Text] [Petrovskiy] What has happened in Chernobyl has convincingly demonstrated that the actions of the Soviet Government are determined by an awareness of responsibility and concern for people, multiplied on the principle of social justice. The approach to giving information about the accident and about the cleanup is totally responsible. The information regularly being given by the Soviet Government and the trustworthy, checked, and objective data make it possible to evaluate the situation correctly and to draw correct conclusions. Close and businesslike cooperation in this matter was already established by us in the first days of the accident with the International Atomic Energy Agency, IAEA.

A high measure of responsibility was also shown in those conclusions of an international nature that were made in the Soviet Union in light of the Chernobyl accident. First, we proposed broad international cooperation in the matter of creating a reliable procedure for the safe development of nuclear power engineering throughout the whole world. Within the framework of such a procedure, in our view, a system of efficient notification and of reporting information in the event of accidents and defects at atomic power stations -- particularly when this is accompanied by escape of radioactivity, and also an international mechanism for rapidly offering help when dangerous situations arise -- ought to be set in motion.

Second, we consider it essential to multiply efforts, with the aim of fully and everywhere eliminating nuclear weapons in this century. The first practical step in this direction could be the banning of tests of nuclear weapons, and in this connection the Soviet Union has once again extended its unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests to 6 August of this year. The Soviet Union is open to the broadest cooperation with all who are truly striving to save mankind from the threat of nuclear destruction and open to the creation of a system of universal security based on mutual trust.

Allow me to hand the floor over to Yuriy Petrovich Batalin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers:

[Batalin] Esteemed comrades, ladies and gentlemen! I would like to dwell on the questions that we are engaged on today and the questions that we are planning to work on in the near future. The most important feature of the current period is that today we are in practice embarking on a new stage -- carrying out specific measures to lay up the damaged No 4 unit and its related installations. Also there is a second package of measures aimed at preventing the underground water runoff from getting into water supply sources.

The situation at the station today for the time being does not allow work to be carried out on a wide scale. The level of radiation is quite high, so naturally, therefore, we are basing the choice of technical solutions and methods of organization on the specific situation.

The most well-qualified builders and the most well-qualified planning organizations are being brought in to do this work. It is planned to do the work within a short period and it should be completed this year. Naturally, bearing in mind the radiation situation, measures are being planned and carried out to effect radiation control and to determine the degree of radiation exposure of workers, and strict measures have been planned -- both medical monitoring and other types of monitoring -- to prevent the people carrying out the work from getting radiation doses greater than that set by the Ministry of Health.

The second range of questions is connected with the people. A large number of people were evacuated, as you know, from the 30-km zone. Afterwards, following a more detailed investigation of the actual radiation situation in that zone, the boundaries of the contamination were defined, and as a result it has now been decided to re-evacuate the inhabitants of a number of population centers -- in other words to take them back. In a number of population centers there is no longer any danger for the adult population and it will be possible for them to go back. However, it is still undesirable for children, for example, to go back. It will probably take a few more months for the situation there to completely return to normal, the idea then being that families will be able to return together with their children, and not separately. In a number of population centers, of course, a considerably greater amount of time will be needed to carry out the decontamination and make the return there completely safe for people's lives and health. The question arises as to the provision of housing accommodation. The party Central Committee and the government have decided to settle these citizens in apartments that had been made ready for habitation and to borrow apartments and apartment blocks from various enterprises and the local soviets and settle people in them. In particular, a considerable number of power engineering workers from the station and power engineering construction workers are being settled in Kiev, Chernigov, and a number of other population centers. For the rural population the construction of primarily preassembled housing is under way to settle evacuated citizens there. Then, as the situation permits them to go back to their homes, they will return.

There are many questions about the progress of the decontamination work and its effectiveness. The decontamination work is proceeding on a very wide front. Various departments are taking part in it, including subunits of servicemen. The effectiveness of the decontamination work is growing and we have many examples of how these active decontamination meaures have enabled the condition of various areas and population centers to be restored very quickly to the level where the people can return and economic activity can be resumed. Thank you.

[Petrovskiy] Please ask your questions. We will as usual alternate the verbal and written questions. A series of questions has been asked of Yuriy Antonovich Izrael. He will now reply to them.

[Izrael] The Japanese paper ASAHI asks: Are there zones that have become unfit for people to live in on a long-term basis or even forever?

This is a very serious question. We are now studying the situation very thoroughly. I can absolutely say that the greater part of the territory that was contaminated will be restored to the economy, to life -- people will return there -- but certain small areas will possibly be subject to further study.

The next question from the Japanese paper ASAHI: As PRAVDA reported yesterday, it is forbidden to use wells in certain places in southern Belorussia. What is the level of contamination in this zone?

You know, we have inspected the wells in the contaminated zone, and if the wells were not shut punctually, if any radioactivity at all got into the water, we are no longer permitting this water to be used. We are pumping this water out, putting the well in order, and people are using clean water.

In conclusion, I would like to answer one question that has not been asked but which I am asked all the time over the telephone -- concerning radioactive contamination of the Black Sea. I am asked: What is being done in our resort areas? I want to say with all accountability that the Black Sea is totally clean, that all the resort towns of the Soviet Union are totally clean, and I think it would be right for journalists to cover this question and bring it to the knowledge of tourists and vacationers.

A series of questions are addressed to Comrade Shchepin, USSR first deputy minister of health.

[Shchepin] The first group of questions concerns the number of people afflicted who are in serious condition and the number of those who have died. First of all, I would like to stress that we have not added a single patient to the number of patients, or of those stricken, who were hospitalized in the course of 26-27 April, despite -- essentially -- the very large series of observations that were carried out by the country's medical workers. To date there is a total of 187 people in the country's medical-prophylactic institutions who have a registered and established diagnosis of radiation sickness to various degrees. Despite the measures adopted and the provisions of effective medical assistance, 24 patients have died during this period.

The question is asked here about how many transplants and, in particular bone marrow transplants, were carried out. A total of 19 transplants of bone marrow and of embryo liver cells have taken place. Six of the patients who underwent transplants are alive today and we would like to hope that we have indeed reached the recovery state.

The next question concerns what safety measures have been adopted and are being adopted for specialist engaged in the accident cleanup to work safely. I would like to stress in this connection that probably the main condition for carrying out in the accident zone is people's safety and you have seen from the reports that have already been given that to this end robots and radio-controlled machines are being used, but obviously I am not being asked about that, but about the medical measures.

I would like to stress that a whole package of health and hygiene measures are being taken to cut down the possible doses of radiation during work, and furthermore, drawing on the whole of the international experience amassed in this field, the USSR Ministry of Health established a permissible dose for the whole period of work in the accident zone, after which workers are withdrawn from the danger zone.

The next question from the TASS correspondent is: In the West information is being disseminated that food products being sold in various areas of the Soviet Union allegedly contain enhanced radioactive doses.

First and foremost, you know very well that in some rayons, a number of rayons of the Ukraine, Belorussia, and in part of the Russian federation, radioactive deposits -- and in particular radio iodine-131 -- resulted in radioactive iodine appearing in milk in these rayons.

But I must say that health protection organizations, along with workers of the state agro-industrial committee are carrying out a whole series of measures aimed at ensuring that not one of the batches of milk contaminated by radioactivity is put on sale, but that it is processed into [word indistinct] cheese, which, after a certain storage time, can be sent later into the trade network.

Today the appearance in Moscow of any kind of products that are radioactively contaminated is in fact completely impossible, and from this point of view all the numerous examinations and research being conducted by health protection organs in the country show that such products are not appearing on sale.

[Unidentified correspondent] Thank you. I have one final question: Do you have plans to send medical specialists to Japan to the Hiroshima hospital?

[Shchepin] Well, now, at a time when we have a lot of work, perhaps we will put consideration of plans for further cooperation on the back burner, but I would say that we by no means rule out the possibility of implementing such cooperation and would welcome it in every possible way.

[Unidentified correspondent] Thank you.

## Further Details

LD0522220 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1740 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Press conference with Vladimir Fedorovich Petrovskiy, USSR deputy minister of foreign affairs; Yuriy Petrovich Batalin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, Andronik Melkonovich Petrosyants, chairman of the USSR State Committee for the Utilization of Atomic Energy; Yuriy Antonovich Izrael, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Hydrometeorology and Environmental Control; and Oleg Prokofyevich Shchepin, deputy minister of health, on 5 June at the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs Press Center -- passages within quotation marks recorded]

[Text] [Petrovskiy] "The Chernobyl accident was a serious lesson both for us, the Soviet people, and for the whole of mankind. It would be no exaggeration to say that tragedies of this kind, associated with the development of science and technology, are a test not just of the courage and moral qualities of those who battle to eliminate their aftermath, but also, in a wider sense, of the measure of responsibility that states and private citizens demonstrate in our harsh nuclear space age. The first practical step in this direction could be a ban on the testing of nuclear weapons. In this connection, the Soviet Union has once again extended its unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests to 6 August of this year. All these considerations were set out by Comrade Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in his Soviet television address on 14 May." [Moscow TASS International Service in Russian at 1535 GMT on 5 June adds the following: "A few days ago messages from Mikhail Gorbachev were sent to the leaders of a number of countries and international organizations. They contain proposals of new initiatives whose implementation would permit the creation and reliable functioning of a regime for the safe development of nuclear energy throughout the world. In the framework of this procedure, a system of immediate notification and reporting of information in case of an accident or malfunctioning of an AES and also an international mechanism for mutual aid if dangerous situations occur, must be set up."] "The Chernobyl accident showed that there are influential forces in the capitalist world that need confrontation to continue nuclear blasts and heap up piles of weapons of mass destruction; they need fabrications and fear to attempt -- in vain, let us say plainly -- to sow mistrust in the Soviet Union and its peace-loving policies."

"The Soviet Union is amenable to the broadest cooperation with all who really strive to rid humanity of the threat of nuclear destruction and create a system of universal security based on mutual trust."

[Announcer] Next to speak was Comrade Batalin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers:

[Batalin] "The most important feature of the current period is that today we are, in practice, embarking on a new stage -- a plan of specific measures to lay up the damaged No 4 unit and its related installations. Also there is a second package of measures aimed at preventing the underground water runoff from getting into water supply sources.

"To dwell on the measures to lay up the unit, the fundamental purpose of these is to create structural elements that will completely protect the environment from radiation and completely preclude the escape of aerosols or any gases even with a small, minute content of radioactive substances. These will be various concrete, reinforced concrete, and steel structures and other elements that are widely used in Soviet and world practice.

"Very complex, major and, I would say, wide-scale measures are planned to prevent the runoff of water into supply sources. It has been reported in the press and in conferences (?like this one) that we have completed the initial stage of work in this area and that measures have been taken to prevent the runoff of rainwater from the surface and any other surface water. That system is operating reliably, and now we are embarking on measures to prevent the runoff of underground water. These are a whole system of various measures widely used in world practice, and it is by these varied technical measures that we plan to completely prevent the runoff of underground water into water supply sources. Within these systems there will be automatic observations of the radiation condition of the groundwater and, depending on the measurements recorded, various measures will be taken for the purification, discharge, and distribution of this water.

"There are questions about the progress of decontamination work and its effectiveness. The decontamination work is proceeding on a very wide front. Various departments are taking part in it, including subunits of servicemen, as everyone knows. Of course there is no actual major, substantial experience in our country or elsewhere with such wide-scale work, so we are having to learn as the work goes on. However, the effectiveness of the decontamination work is growing day by day and we already have many examples of these active decontamination measures enabling the condition of various areas and population centers to be restored very quickly to a level permitting the population to be brought back and resume their work and some sort of economic activity."

[Correspondent] "Central Television: I have a question for Comrade Petrosyants. In his speech on Soviet television, Comrade Gorbachev spoke about broad measures that have been advanced for creating an international system of nuclear power safety. Could you please comment on the role that could be played by the IAEA in enhancing the safety of nuclear power?"

[Petrosyants] "Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev very clearly and, I would say, unequivocally formulated the question of enhancing the role of the IAEA in this context. One should note the important circumstance that, as I see it, the IAEA takes an exceedingly sensitive, alert, and objective approach to matters relating, in particular, to the Chernobyl accident."

"Comrade Gorbachev's statement was made on 15 May, and on 21 May the IAEA had already adopted a special decision in which it notes the necessity of international cooperation in the sphere of the reliability and safety of atomic power stations. These are, first, international measures governing the technical safety of atomic power stations; they are international measures relating to the military and political systems [voyenno-politicheskiy rezhim] of atomic power station safety; they are international measures relating to the economic safety [ekonomicheskaya bezopasnost] of atomic power stations.

"I would like to note as a positive fact that the IAEA decides -- it has adopted Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's proposal -- and has decided to hold a special conference, perhaps at the end of this year or the beginning of next, on matters relating to the safety of atomic power stations."

[Announcer] Next to speak was Comrade Izrael, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Hydrometeorology and Environmental control:

[Izrael] "I can say that the radiation situation has at now stabilized and that radioactivity has gone down considerably for two reasons: first, physical decay -- the principal components of the radioactive contamination are fragmentary elements [oskolochnyye elementy] accumulated in the reactor -- and also as a result of the decontamination work under way in the accident zone. The reduction resulting from delay was a five-sixfold one in the 1st month.

"I would now like to reply to some specific questions I have received. The Japanese newspaper ASAHI asks: What is the total discharge, the emission of radiation at the atomic power stations? It is put by specialists at between one and three percent of the accumulated fragments.

"The Japanese newspaper ASAHI asks: Are there any zones that have become unfit for human life for a long-term period or even forever? This is a very serious question. We are currently studying the situation in a very detailed manner, particularly the isotopic composition, and it is our calculations connected with the possible doses involved in lengthy agricultural activity in these zones that are currently determining and will determine in the future the viability of individual areas. I can say that an absolute majority of the territory that was contaminated will again be restored to the economy, to life; people will return there. However, it is possible that some small area will be subject to further study.

"The Japanese newspaper, ASAHI asks: When will the evacuees be able to return to their homes and when is it probable that operations on the first, second, and third reactors will resume? As far as people returning are concerned, people are already beginning to return to certain zones of the 30-km part of the evacuated territory -- the first evacuees will be returning literally today or tomorrow. People will be returning to certain zones later.

"I would like to end my remarks by replying to a question that has not been put here, but which has been asked over recent days -- this applies to both our citizens and firms, and foreign firms -- concerning the radioactive contamination of the Black Sea. People ask what we are doing in the resort zones, Soviet resort zones. I should like to say with full authority that the Black Sea is quite clean, that all the resort towns of the Soviet Union are quite clean and that tourists and vacationers can go there. I think that it would be right for journalists to publicize this question and inform tourists and vacationers accordingly."

[Davidow in English with superimposed Russian translation] "Mike Davidow, PEOPLE'S DAILY WORLD. My question is: Is it not possible to switch to other sources of energy, which are less dangerous for mankind and which are at the same time sufficiently effective?"

[Petrosyants] "At the end of the 20th century we have entered the era of exhaustion, or the approaching exhaustion, of organic types of fuel. For oil and gas, this will happen quite soon. For coal, of course there is still enough for us, for mankind, for a lengthy period of time. But atomic energy, as a source of energy is of course extremely interesting. It is interesting for its energy capacity. For example, let us take the Leningrad atomic power station. Last year its four units, each one with a capacity of 1 million kilowatts, produced 28.5 billion kilowatts hours. What does this mean in plain language, so to speak? This means an increase in the range of -- if this station worked by coal it would be necessary to deliver about 200,000 wagons of coals every year, 200,000 wagons. But the nuclear fuel of this station is delivered in about three or four wagons.

"That is the first advantage. But I see here another question: Would it not be possible to do without atomic energy? No, it would not be possible. But of course it is necessary to work on safer principles. This is correct, this is just, this is essential."

[Announcer] Comrade Shchepin, USSR deputy minister of health.

[Shchepin] "Here the question is being asked about the number of transplants, especially bone marrow, that were carried out. In all, 19 bone marrow and embryonic liver cell transplants were carried out. Six of the patients who had transplants are still alive, and we hope that they have really entered the stage of improvement.

"Some of the patients who were, or whose condition we considered to be serious, have now passed from that serious condition into a satisfactory one. Nevertheless, about 10 patients are still in serious condition."

[Izrael] "Peres Stanislo, correspondent for the paper MAGYAR HIRLAP, asks: What is the level of radiation now in the 30-km zone. Naturally I mean the polluted places. There are completely clean places. In the polluted places, this level is 1 to 2 milliroentgens per hour. In Kiev, 0.1 to 0.2 milliroentgens per hour. In Minsk it is practically at background level of radiation. On the Black Sea coast, as I have already said, it is clean.

"Czechoslovak radio asks: The accident at the Chernobyl AES obviously caused the Soviet Union quite a bit of economic damage. Does this damage not hinder the implementation of the plans that have been adopted for the economic and social development of the USSR?"

[Batalin] "The damage is significant. It is significant in particular in electric energy. The damage is significant for indirect losses, and the damage is significant for the irect losses that we have to bear -- for the preservation of the unit, for preventing contamination from getting into the water, for decontaminating the locality, for the removal and return of the people and so on; we shall go suffering damage.

"But on the level of the economic development of the country, both this year, and even more so in the future, of course the accident at the Chernobyl AES will scarcely be noticeable on that scale and will have no effect. This is certain. I think that based on the results of work for this year you will be able to convince yourself of that. The actual statistical reports will be published in the press, and by the results for 6 months and 9 months and so on you, will be able to see the correctness of what I am saying."

[Announcer] Those taking part in the press conference also answered other questions from journalists.

## Voronin on Falling Radiation

[Editorial Report] Moscow NEDELYA in Russian No 22, 26 May-1 Jun 1986 (Signed to Press 28 May 1986) carries on page 12 under the headline "Chernobyl: 1 Month After the Accident" a 1,400-word report by Special Correspondent Andrey Pralnikov on the measures being taken to decontaminate the 30-km zone around the Chernobyl AES. It cites L.A. Voronin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, as saying: "The radiation condition of the environment is being constantly monitored. All population centers have been checked. Water and soil samples have been taken. The results show that the radiation level everywhere -- both over the reactor and at the 'periphery' of the zone -- is constantly falling. This tendency to fall makes specialists confident that the entire zone will be clean!" The report goes on to note the problem created by the continuing hot, dry weather, which means that there is a lot of radioactive dust around that can easily be redistributed by the wind and end up in areas that have already been decontaminated. The report concludes: "The radiation level is falling by approximately 5 percent every day. People are gradually beginning to prepare to commission the station's undamaged 'extinguished' units: By this winter their power will meet a very great need."

## Commission Official Interviewed

LD031103 Moscow TASS in English 1038 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Text] Moscow June 3 TASS -- The most intensive phase of the operation to deactivate the territory in the region of the Chernobyl nuclear power plant's settlement is over, Lev Ryabev, a member of the government commission, told the magazine OGONYOK in an interview.

Work planned for a long time ahead began and is now under way. Areas with higher than normal radioactivity detected on the plant's territory and in the area around it are treated with a special solution. In the process of solidification if absorbs and bonds dust and small fragments. After that the resulting film is removed and carried away for burial. Concrete is also used. In some cases a layer of topsoil is removed with the help of radio-controlled equipment.

Especially complex operations are under way on the No 4 unit. One of the most important is to work out as soon as possible a plan for burying the crippled unit. This will be a huge, multilayer "sarcophagus" with an intricate system of ventillation.

At present miners and subway construction workers are carrying out preparations for placing the entire structure on a thick concrete plate.

## People Returning to Kiev

[Editorial Report] Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian on 20 May carries in its First Edition on page 4 a 700-word article by V. Zhukovskiy, V. Itkin, and L. Chernenko under the headline ''Are There Tickets to Kiev?'' on residents returning to Kiev after the initial concern over the Chernobyl accident.

Describing the situation at the Kiev central railway station at the time of the nuclear power station accident, the correspondents tell how "the May Day 'peak,' usual for transport, coincided with what happened at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant." "Not without the efforts of hostile radio voices," they say, "rumors spread: 'Foreigners are fleeing Kiev, tourists and people on business trips are leaving....'''

Interviewed railway station workers tell of the "unusual passenger flow" and of extra ticket offices being opened to cope. There were "no condlicts" at the ticket offices, the correspondents report, "and people were quickly given the necessary information." Again stressing the selflessness and heroism of all those directly involved with fighting the fire at the nuclear power plant, they make the point that "the main thing is that everyone affected by what happened continues to act in the same way now."

"Public opinion," the correspondents say, "is no less powerful than nuclear energy." In this respect, "the party meetings held in labor collectives in Kiev and the oblast and the speeches on local television and in the press by the Ukrainian SSR health minister and other prominent specialists and scientists all helped people to correctly evaluate the situation and understand that there was no reason for concern and that the situation was safely under control"

As a result, they say, "by 7 May reservation offices had to be opened at the central railway station." Any lines that may have been encountered were for "ordinary spring journeys." "No one is fleeing Kiev," they report. "On the contrary, the Ukrainian capital is receiving thousands of people these days."

## COUNCIL OF MINISTERS RESOLUTION LIFTS STAFF RESTRICTIONS

LD051357 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2300 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] For the purpose of enhancing the role of economic methods of management, the USSR Council of Ministers has adopted a resolution on expanding the rights of heads of associations, enterprises, and organizations in industry regarding the establishment of staffing levels. In accordance with the resolution, beginning in 1987 the establishment of limits to the numbrr of managerial staff members for the administration of associations, enterprises, and organizations in industry, and also allocation limits for the maintenance of these officials, are lifted. Standard [normativnoye] planning or remuneration funds for managerial, enginnering, technical workers, and other employees, is introduced.

## GOVERNMENT PERSONNEL CHANGES REPORTED

PM051359 [Editorial Report] Moscow SOBRANIYE POSTANOVLENIY PRAVITELSTIVA SSR: OTDEL PERVYY No 12, 1986 carries on pages 197-199 the following USSR Council of Ministers resolutions:

"The appointment of Comrade V.R. Arkhipov as deputy chairman of the USSR State Bank Board" (dated 11 Feb 86);

"The release of Comrade L.I. Zorin from the post of deputy minister of foreign trade on his retirement" (dated 12 Feb 86);

"The appointment of Comrade A.G. Sorokin as first deputy minister of the medical and microbiological industry" (dated 11 Feb 86);

"The appointment of Comrade B.K. Saakyan as deputy chief of the USSR Central Statistical Administration" (dated 21 Feb 86);

"The appointment of Comrade L.B. Vid, chief of the USSR Gosplan consolidated 5-year and 1-year planning section, as deputy chairman of the USSR Gosplan" (dated 20 Feb 86);

"The appointment of Comrade A.A. Chichkan as USSR deputy minister of the coal industry and release of Comrade V.P. Gerasimov from the post on his retirement" (dated 28 Feb 86)."

ZAYKOV ADDRESSES PARTY MANAGEMENT CLASS

OW050637 Moscow Television Service in Russian 2300 GMT 2 Jun 86

[From the "Novosti" newscast]

[Text] Studies have begun at the institute for raising the qualifications of leading party and Soviet cadres of the Academy of Social Sciences under the CPSU Central Committee for newly elected Central Committee secretaries of union republic Communist Parties, kraydoms, and obkoms overseeing questions of party management in industry, construction, and agriculture. Comrade Zaykov addressed the students.

SHCHERBITSKIY ADDRESSES UKRAINE WRITERS CONGRESS

LD051708 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1530 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] The Congress of Ukrainian writers opened today in Kiev. In light of the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress, delegates are analyzing the results of the creative 5-year plan and outlining future plans. The report by Zagrebelnyy, first secretary of the Board of the Union of writers of the Ukraine, mentioned the books of Mykola Bazhan, Oles Gonchar, Ivan Drach, Aleksey Kolomiyets, Vitaliy Korotych, and other prose writers, poets and playwrights.

However, of the 400 new artistic works issued every year by the Republic's publishing houses, many commit the sin of pettiness of theme [melkotemye] and stay away from the acute and large-scale problems of the present day. Those speaking emphasized that writers should activate their immense artistic potential and direct it toward restructuring an awareness in people's psychology.

Comrade Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Ukrainian Communist Party, addressed the congress.

KUNAYEV ATTENDS SCIENCE ACADEMY MEETING

LD051515 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1230 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] Scientists in Kazakhstan today gathered for the annual meeting of the Republic's Academy of Sciences. To reach for the frontline in the fight for scientific-technical progress and to make a weighty contribution to implementing the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress to accelerate the socioeconomic development of the country -- these are the tasks the scientists have set themselves. Measures have been defined to more effectively use the scientific potential and expand work connected with solving current national economic problems. Taking part in the meeting was Comrade Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee.